Vol. V JUNE, 1917 No. 4

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

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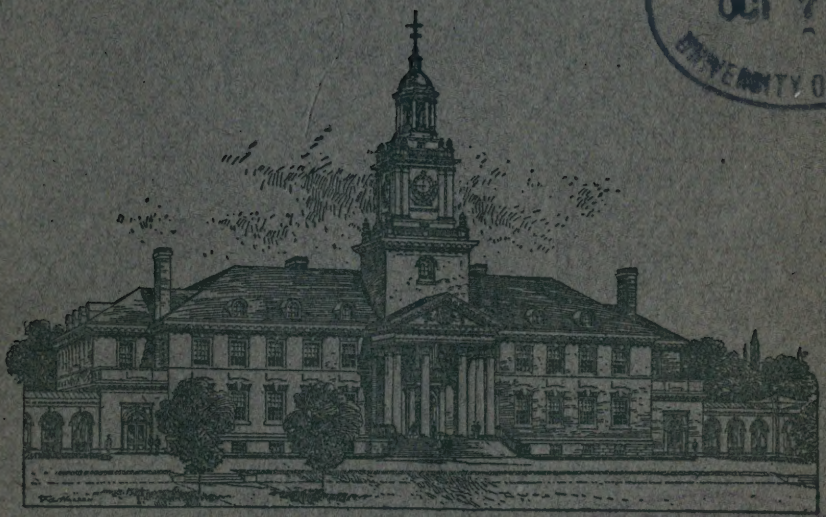

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Association

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Office of Publication, 2419-21 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine is the official publication of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association.

It is published four times during the academic year, November, January, March and June, and it concerns itself wholly with the affairs of the University and the Alumni. It is a journal of news, information and discussion, and it fails of its purpose unless it reaches every alumnus of the Collegiate, Medical and Philosophical Schools.

The subcription price is $1.00 a year.

All communications to the editors should be addressed to the Managing Editor at 106 West Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Md.

Entered as second-class matter December 1, 1933, at the post office at Baltimore, Maryland, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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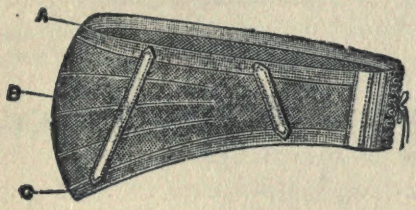

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VOL. V JUNE, 1917 NO. 4

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Secretary of War delivered a most impressive charge to his Alma Mater when in the course of his address at the Commencement exercises he turned to the trustees and faculty, and in a few vivid words exhorted them to make sure that at Hopkins the lamp of learning be kept burning clearly and steadily through whatever distress the War might bring to the University and to the Nation. We are soon to learn that it is difficult to continue at one's accustomed task when other men are shedding their blood for a common ideal, but teachers, of all men, have the consolation of knowing that in the present crisis they are not merely marking time by carrying on their routine. After this tyranny is overpast, there will remain a civilization wounded in its vitals, a world so overburdened with debt as to present a series of new and different problems of politics and economics, and a human spirit so bewildered, so rebellious, and so insecure in its faith as to require for its comforting a restatement, or rather a new assertion, of the truths of philosophy, ethics and religion. It is to rebuild this wearied and disillusioned world that the college men of the next few years must be trained, and in order that this training may be done effectively the great universities must realize that the conditions demand not a cessation of effort, but an increase of effort and an increase of consecration on the part of the individual teacher.

Is it possible that in common with all the world there has been something lacking in our educational system? The one unmistakable lesson of the War, as far as it has gone, is that the world is not won by material efficiency, and it may be that in the larger scheme of things there is more need for idealism than we have been accustomed to concede in our university training. It may be, indeed, that now is the time for the universities deliberately to begin to teach the Christian ethic, to adopt "God is love" as the slogan of their effort for the healing of the nations. The Christian ethic, carefully distinguished from the Christian mystery and the Christian metaphysic, is a system which all men, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, may subscribe with unanimity of approval. It is universal, suitable for all times, for all places and for all people, but despite the fact that we study the ethical systems of the ancients with zeal, it is only the theologians among us who set themselves to study seriously the applications of the Christian system, the most practical and the noblest system of them all. Always throughout the Christian era, there has been a saving remnant among all peoples, who have insisted upon the Christian ethic as the ideal basis of world civilization. They have gone down to defeat many times, but they would not hold their peace, and finally after hundreds of years people are beginning to listen to them. It does not seem to be a preposterous thing, therefore, that in this "twilight of the gods" the schools should undertake with deliberation to study and teach the Christian ethic as a rule of conduct between nations as well as between individuals. It is not right that instruction in these high matters should remain entirely the province of the Sunday School. If the "higher education" is anything more than a form of words, it is a conception of education as a means whereby men are trained in the conduct of life.

In the early months of the War there were many who saw in the situation what glibly they called "the failure of Christianity." Happily their shallow patter has died away

as the horror has deepened, and thinking men are beginning to see that the spirit with which the world has set itself to oppose the German ambition for world dominion is in itself an evidence of the influence of the Christian ethic. In the ancient days men looked on indifferently at the wrongs which the mighty imposed upon the weak, and the new teaching of Jesus Christ has taken a weary long time to work regeneration in the heart of man. Very surely, however, the leaven has been at work, and now the world has said to an atavistic nation, "We will have none of you and your ways. There is no room in our scheme for your cynical lack of honor, for your boast of frightfulness, for your brutal philosophy of achievement or for your lack of understanding and of sympathy." Such a declaration as this does not mean that Christianity has failed, it means that it is beginning to succeed.

Germany's crime, as the American sees it, is not so much a crime against France and Belgium as against the civilization of the world. The fulfillment of the will of God on earth is to be accomplished by the slow making perfect of the mind and heart of man, or in briefer phrase, by the processes of civilization. God has given us instruments wherewith to work out these processes. He has given us Socrates and Moses and Buddha the Beautiful, each of whom has served his turn and gone his way; and finally, He has given us a being in Whom there were perceived so many of the attributes of divinity that describing Him in words, those stereotyped and incomplete symbols of thought, we have called Him the Son of God. He told us to do unto all men as we would have them do unto us; to love our neighbors as we loved ourselves, and that there were no Samaritans and no Nazarenes, but that all men were neighbors. He told us also that the blessed among men were the merciful, the peaceable, the pure in heart, the humble in mind, and by inference the protectors of the poor and the weak. These things are the basis of the Christian ethic. For two thousand years they have been the dynamic power

of the new civilization, but if the German claims had not been gainsaid, if brute force had been allowed to vanquish decency and reasonableness, then the fabric of this civilization would have been destroyed and its ethic would have been proven an undependable instrument for the fulfillment of the will of God on earth. But the Christian ethic has met the test; thousands upon thousands of young men have gone to death in order that the ideals of conduct which Christ gave to man should not perish from the earth. This War has come to be a war in defence of Christianity, a Crusade, because Germany has put a barrier in the way of the fulfillment of God's will just as surely as the Saracen of old barred the way to the Sepulchre. For this reason the thinking men of America, men in the colleges, in the pulpits, in the offices of the professions and of business have been preaching a Crusade ever since Belgium was overwhelmed and the *Lusitania* sent to its last berth on the floor of the sea.

College men everywhere, students and alumni, have taken a leading part in the military and civil preparations for a war which, with cool thought but passionate feeling, they have judged to be a just and necessary war. Hopkins can claim no superiority in the number of its sons who are enlisting in the various branches of the service. The universities of the country have been great recruiting stations for the national service, and when the lists are complete Hopkins will be seen to have done its duty in the same measure as the other institutions of its class. But if, because of its comparative youth and its smaller size, Hopkins is not represented as largely in numbers as are some others, there may be put in the balance the fact that both the President of the United States and the Secretary of War are alumni of the Baltimore institution.

WAR AND MEDICINE[1]

By THEODORE C. JANEWAY

Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University; Physician-in-Chief, Johns Hopkins Hospital

WAR and medicine: war, the concentration of every energy of mind and body upon the destruction of life; medicine, the consecration of all applicable knowledge and skill to the preservation of life. Did ever politics make stranger bed-fellows? Yet bed-fellows they have been since the dawn of human history. Did not the sons of Aesculapius, Podalirius and Machaon, "two skillful leeches," go forth with the well-greaved Greeks in their ships against Troy, and does not the Homeric epic portray them binding up the wounds of the heroes? From the eight surgeons that accompanied Xenophon's ten thousand to the more than a hundred that a similar body of troops requires in an active campaign today, medical men have played an ever increasing rôle in war. War, like the ancient image of Janus, presents two faces; one looks without to offence, the other within to defence. These two aspects, offence and defence, seem almost to obey the physical law of action and reaction, tending ever toward equality and in opposite directions. Among the means of defence medical science has supplied a steadily increasing number. Its triumphs in the present war have been conspicuous, and have revolutionized the experience gained from past wars. Medicine, too, has learned from battle-field and camp lessons of the first magnitude, the fruits of which are for the healing of the nations. A study of this mutual influence, the one upon the other, of activities so diverse in their aim, has seemed to me worthy of this occasion. Now that our own nation has taken its

[1] Annual Address before Alpha Chapter of Maryland of Phi Beta Kappa, April 14, 1917.

place on the firing-line of the greatest war in history, the narration may, I trust, gain that intensity of human interest for all of you which it already possessed for medical men.

The essential gifts of war to medicine are unparalleled opportunity for experiment and the most powerful stimulus to utilize that opportunity to the full. Like the more exact sciences which underlie it, and whose methods it employs, experiment is the only road to new knowledge and power in medicine; unlike the underlying sciences it cannot simplify the conditions of its experiments at will, because the final proof must always be the test upon the sick man. In modern times it is true, animal experimentation has led to many discoveries, which have proved applicable in large part to the human being, but never conclusively until the application has been made. It is therefore clear that the adequate control, so essential in all biological experiment, must in medicine be the gift of circumstance. It is the extraordinary difficulty of duplicating experimental conditions that has given rise throughout the history of medicine to so many false hopes based on the fallacious reasoning, "Post hoc ergo propter hoc." May I say without offence that few investigators outside the medical profession appreciate the limitation imposed by the very material with which it works, and the consequent necessity for guarded conclusions and for the elimination of individual variation in experimental results by making the number of experiments incredibly large, that is, by employing the statistical method first introduced into medicine by the great Frenchman, Louis, and his famous American pupil, W. W. Gerhard, in 1835. It often seems as though scientific men, used to rigorously simplified and determined conditions in their own work, were misled as readily into medical fallacies as the great untrained and gullible public.

The branch of medicine for which war must be the best experimental laboratory is obviously surgery, and that part of surgery which deals with the repair of external injuries. Pirogoff defined war as "a traumatic epidemic."

The great founder of the medical profession, Hippocrates, recognized this clearly when he said "War is the only proper school for the surgeon." So intelligently did these early Greek physicians avail themselves of their opportunities that the teachings of the Hippocratic school on the treatment of fractures and dislocations contained the essential principles that are still followed, and much extraordinarily accurate detail. In their management of wounds they seem frequently to have attained healing by first intention, a remarkable witness to the care they exercised in the minutiae of cleanliness and to the success of their endeavor to achieve dryness and exclusion of the air. They taught a definite, though rudimentary, asepsis. The larger operations, such as amputations, they did not attempt, because they had not learned to control haemorrhage. Control of haemorrhage and control of infection constitute the secure foundation upon which the whole structure of modern surgery has been built. More than two thousand years of effort have gone to the laying of that foundation, which has now been reasonably complete for only fifty. Beside these two achievements, only the discovery of anaesthesia can rank as wholly epoch-making in the development of the surgical art. Anaesthesia as we know it owes its discovery in no wise to war, though the medieval surgeon Hugh of Lucca, in the thirteenth century, used a soporific sponge with opium and other drugs, whose odors produced some dulling of the wounded man's pain. The two other achievements have been intimately bound up with knowledge gained and applied upon the field of battle.

It is certain that at the time of Augustus Caesar the ligature for tying a divided blood-vessel was already employed. Celsus mentions it, and the great Galen, in the second century A.D., tells of the very shop in the Via Sacra at which he purchased his Celtic linen thread. Heliodorus actually performed amputation with a properly-fashioned flap and stopped bleeding both by ligature and torsion; and Antyllus accomplished the ligation of aneurysms. Success, however,

must have been rare, and throughout all the middle ages the method did not come into common use. This was perhaps due to the dangers of ligature in the presence of suppuration, and throughout the middle ages suppurating wounds were not merely the rule, but were considered the norm. Galen, departing from the simple cleanliness of the Hippocratic school, lent his immense authority to the doctrine of so-called "coction;" that the formation of pus is a necessary, and therefore a desirable, part of the healing of wounds. Medieval surgeons smeared wounds with salves and introduced all manner of irritants to them, in the attempt to promote free suppuration. Down to the days of Lister this dreadful tradition blinded the minds of men, and within the memory of living men, surgeons spoke of "laudable pus," and were happiest when it was produced in abundance. Hugh of Lucca and his son Theodoric, in the thirteenth century, strove to break this teaching, but failed. Thus, in spite of such technical gains as the suture of nerves by the Italian military surgeon Saliceto, in the thirteenth century, and many advances made by Lanfranc, no conspicuous success was achieved.

With the invention of gunpowder a new situation was created. Allbutt believes that this was one of the major causes of the breakup of the Galenic tradition. In Galen's works no directions could be found for the treatment of these new wounds produced by firearms, and men were driven again to think and to experiment for themselves. An early surgeon of this era, Brunschwig, taught that they were poisoned burns, and his method of treatment with boiling oil was universally adopted. Then, in the middle of the sixteenth century, Ambroise Paré appears upon the battle-fields of Francis the First's wars with Charles the Fifth—a barber-surgeon, looked down on by the schools because of his ignorance of Latin, but with mind open to the teachings of nature. On the evening of an engagement his supply of boiling oil ran short, and one wounded man could not receive the antidote. Paré rose early after a restless night, apprehensive for the

welfare of this poor sufferer, only to find, to his amazement, that he alone among the patients had neither fever nor an inflamed wound. With mind untrammelled by the dogmatism of the schools, Paré caught the significance of this unpremeditated experiment. Nowhere in the history of medicine can one find a happier illustration of the truth enunciated three centuries later by the greatest of all Frenchmen, Pasteur, whose own experiments in another field gave him the final key to the nature of wound infection, which unlocked the door through which Lister passed to his final conquest over it:—"In the field of observation, chance favors only the mind that is prepared."

In 1546 Paré published his famous treatise, "Des Playes d'Hacquebutes," in which he threw overboard the fantastic ideas of poison and burn and showed that a gunshot wound is merely a mechanical injury with special features, including frequent comminution of bone, dependent upon the unusual force of the bullet's impact. Nevertheless, the mere discarding of harmful treatment was not sufficient to prevent a large amount of infection and wound fever, which was particularly serious at the siege of Rouen. Paré therefore set himself to perfect the only available means for saving the life of the more seriously wounded, especially those who had the almost uniformly fatal compound and comminuted fractures. Without knowledge of the nature of infection, without chemistry and its gift to medicine of antiseptic substances, only one way was open, the prompt amputation of the injured member. This made necessary the control of haemorrhage from large arteries and Paré began to improve the ligature to this end. In his day it had been again abandoned and the horrible method of searing the stump with a red-hot iron and operating with a red-hot knife was alone considered safe. What tortures the poor wounded endured needs no overwrought imagination to depict. In 1552 Paré had mastered the technic of the ligature and, by a successful early amputation of the leg at the siege of Damvilliers, laid the cornerstone of operative surgery, haemostasis.

More than that, he initiated the method of treatment of infected fractures by early amputation, a method since employed on every battle-field, until the present war gave another French surgeon the opportunity to perfect a method by which not merely life, but also limb, may be saved.

The next preëminent figure in surgery, John Hunter, steps on the stage two centuries later. Many of his great achievements were unrelated to war, but it must not be forgotten that in his formative years, up to 1763, he served as an army surgeon in the Seven Years' War, during which period he made an extensive study which was the basis of his "Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation and Gun Shot Wounds." This work marks the beginning of the modern conception of inflammation and the science of surgical pathology, even though many of the views contained in it are wholly outworn. In 1786 he was appointed a deputy surgeon-general of the British Army. He also made technical advances in the application of the ligature, but his essential contribution was to knowledge rather than to method. That his opportunity and his stimulus came to him in part through the experience of war is no extravagant claim.

From Paré to Lister, surgery as a mode of treatment remained a last resort of necessity, not a method of choice. For the most part, therefore, its progress was toward the perfection of measures for dealing with the various external injuries for which there could be no other treatment, and the attack on suppurative infection. The more adventurous spirits operated upon large tumors and various other hopeless conditions, but though the operative procedure might be carried through with success, and danger from haemorrhage controlled, the patient usually died. Infection seemed to defy control. The more the sick were gathered in hospitals, the more universal did infection become. In the middle of the last century, even the performance of amputation for compound fracture began to be abandoned in many hospitals because hospital-gangrene and death were the

almost obligatory outcome. In Lister's own wards, previous to his great discovery, 45 per cent of his amputation cases died, and this in spite of scrupulous cleanliness and the most perfect technic of the day. Sir James Simpson, in 1869, even started a vigorous movement for the abolition and destruction of the existing hospitals as themselves the sources of this terrible malady. How Lister, by his grasp of the nature of infection and the method of its introduction into a wound from without, came, in 1865, to his famous experiments on the healing of compound fractures under antiseptic scab produced by the application of carbolic acid, must be familiar to you all. From this to the development of the complete antiseptic method of operating was but a step. Lister was a Quaker, and in his life and work war played no part; but an understanding of the revolution in surgery that he effected is necessary as a background to the grim spectacle which so unutterably shocked us after the outbreak of the present war.

Furnished with means for the control of haemorrhage and a method for the prevention of infection, operative surgery during the last fifty years has grown to prodigious dimensions. Since operations under the influence of an anaesthetic could be prolonged for hours, extraordinary feats of technical skill became possible, until methods of surgical attack on every portion of the body were devised and almost miraculous cures accomplished. With this growth, accident surgery became minor surgery, and the great surgeons devoted themselves to the larger problems of the operating-room. Here aseptic technic became so perfect that the problem of infection and its cure ceased to occupy any considerable place in current surgical thought; in fact, I believe that few of us, who have grown up in Medicine since Lister's discovery, have dreamed that wound infection could ever again play an important rôle in surgery, just as few of us could have conceived that the entire civilized world should ever again be plunged into war.

Then came the fateful summer of 1914. Before we could

rub our eyes and wake from our dreams, which had seemed so real, the storm of war had changed the whole face of the world. Modern science had created weapons of offence of such destructiveness and means of transportation so vast that not armies, but nations, were hurled against one another, and all machinery of defence seemed futile. Nowhere was the breakdown more conspicuous nor more lamentable than in the care of the wounded. They were counted, not by the thousands, but by the hundred thousands. Such was the range of modern artillery that their proper treatment demanded transportation many miles behind the firing-line. Artillery must be fought with artillery, and the consumption of ammunition was so stupendous as to tax transportation to its utmost, and days might elapse before the wounded man could receive more than emergency aid. Shrapnel and shell fragments made ugly wounds and carried bits of clothing into their depths, and the clothing itself was permeated with dirt and even with human excreta from the trenches. Infection was rife as never before in history, not merely with the ordinary germs of suppuration, but infection with the destructive gas-bacillus originally discovered by Dr. Welch, which plays havoc in injured muscles, and often the introduction of tetanus from the soil. The latter is a medical problem, and I shall return to it later. The problem of the surgeon was tremendous and urgent, how to save life and limb after infection had become well established. The conditions of the war made asepsis impossible. During the greater part of the first year the attempt to save limbs seemed hopeless, and the only means of treatment was the old treatment of Paré. Tuffier has collected the statistics of 70,000 amputations behind the Allies' front. Of these, 70 per cent were for infection; only 30 per cent because of hopeless injury. The obvious need was for a safe antisepsis, a method for destroying the germs of infection in the tissues without damage to the tissues themselves. Many surgeons attacked the problem with varying degrees of success. It remained for an ex-

perimental surgeon to achieve the most conspicuous success, a man whose life had been given to the study of surgical problems by accurate methods in a laboratory, not a man whose training had been primarily in the application of existing knowledge to the immediate needs of suffering men in a hospital. Not that laboratory and hospital are antithetical, the one to the other. We in this University stand, above all things, for the belief that they are one in method and one in aim, and that the Medicine and the medical men of the future are to be bred by their union. Therefore we welcome the demonstration that Alexis Carrel, working hand in hand with the chemist Dakin, has given. As Americans, too, we rejoice that this Frenchman and his English collaborator have both found in America their second home and their largest opportunity for the pursuit of science, and that their work in France has been supported by American beneficence.

They formulated the problem with care and devised exact methods for the determination of results at each step. Dakin produced about two hundred antiseptic substances to be tested, and of them all the old-fashioned hypochlorites proved the best. Similar substances were already being used with considerable success by the Edinburgh University group. Carrel then devised, with the help of M. Du Noüy, methods for the mathematical representation of the rate of healing, and the disappearance of the microörganisms was followed by a bacteriologist. The most important surgical problem was to maintain the constant presence of the antiseptic solution in all parts of the wound in proper concentration. This Carrel accomplished by a very complete opening up of the wound, and by the introduction of many small tubes, through which the solution was allowed to flow at regular intervals. Every detail was investigated with scrupulous care and the final method as it exists today depends for its success largely upon minutiae of technic.

It is perhaps too early to appraise the results on a large scale. Lister met with stubborn opposition from practi-

cally every surgeon of his day, and saw his principles adopted slowly and grudgingly. The most difficult arguments to overcome were the bad results reported by hostile surgeons, who adopted his technic only in part and in the hope of discrediting it. A similar situation has confronted this latest perfection of Listerism. Carrel has throughout laid the utmost stress upon scrupulousness in carrying out every detail of the treatment. Few surgeons in the overcrowded war hospitals have been able, and still fewer have been willing, to follow his advice completely. An increasing number, however, have adopted his methods with the most favorable results, especially De Page. According to Carrel, fracture of the thigh at Verdun in December, 1914, meant almost certain death or amputation. Recently, a French military surgeon of no unusual experience, following his methods in a field hospital under shell-fire, has treated fourteen consecutive cases with twelve recoveries, the wounds being completely healed inside of twenty-five days. This saving of time and consequent increase in the number of effective soldiers available for service is one of the most striking aspects of the treatment and one of the most important contributions made by medicine to the conduct of this war. Statistics of another French surgeon, Perret, covering the last half of 1915, show that of 111 severe wounds thus treated, in 33 of which the bones were involved, every patient recovered without amputation. If this be compared with the statistics of our own Civil War, the change is little short of miraculous. Then, out of 6576 shot-fractures of the thigh, 3112 were treated without operation, with an almost 50 per cent mortality, and 3464 were subjected to amputation of various types, with a still larger number of deaths. The medical and surgical history of that war contains the statistics of over 6000 amputations of the thigh, and the mortality of the various operations ranged between 44.5 and 80.7 per cent. In the Civil War more than 14 per cent of the wound complications were septic, more than 8 per cent hospital-gangrene, and 1 per cent tetanus. How greatly military

surgery has contributed to the effectiveness of armies in the present war can only be told when the final figures have been compiled, and compared with the statistics just cited; but it is quite clear from isolated experiences that, if the first part of the war, with its wholly new problems, be excluded, the gain will prove to have been enormous. In Carrel's own hospital, infection may truthfully be said to have been brought under complete and final control.

One of the conspicuous gifts of present-day medical science for the uses of war has been the Roentgen ray. The first methods for the detection of bullets in the tissues were worked out by Ambroise Paré. In the present war every military hospital larger than a first aid station is equipped with its X-ray apparatus and Roentgenologist, and the location of projectiles is now accomplished with mathematical certainty. Furthermore, the knowledge thus gained of the exact condition of the bones has played no inconsiderable part in the improved treatment of the fractures and dislocations which are so common an accompaniment of battle.

The connection of internal medicine with military science is naturally less direct than that of surgery. Medicine is concerned with the diseases to which man is liable rather than with the injuries which may befall him. The care of the sick soldier is not essentially different from that of the sick civilian. The influence of war upon medicine, therefore, has been of a different nature from that which we have heretofore examined. Not war as such has given to medicine opportunity and stimulus, but the existence of armies. The task of military medicine is primarily to preserve the health, not to cure the illness, of the soldier. No man is accepted as a soldier until the medical examiner has passed him as physically sound; thereupon it becomes the duty of the Army Medical Service to safeguard his health, and thus at all times to ensure the maximum physical efficiency in the individual soldier and the maximum number of effectives available for active service. The medical officers of Army and Navy, therefore, became the earliest students of pre-

ventive medicine, and their achievements in this field have been one of the largest factors in the development of the science and the practice of hygiene. Furthermore, the responsibility vested in them has been coupled with an authority wholly denied the physician over individual or public in any other walk of life, and has made possible the conduct of well-controlled and fruitful experiments on a large scale. The first treatises on public hygiene came from the British Army and Navy in Sir John Pringle's "Observations on the Diseases of the Army," published in 1752, and James Lind's "Essay on the Most Effectual Means of Preserving the Health of Seamen in the Royal Navy," published in 1757. Scurvy was then the curse of long cruises and the source of great losses among seamen. The value of certain fresh fruits and vegetables in its prevention had been known to the Dutch navigators, but no comprehensive study of it had been made before Lind, who, in addition to his essay, brought out a special monograph upon it. Its final eradication from the British Navy, however, was not achieved until Sir Gilbert Blane, in 1796, promulgated rules regarding the carrying of lemon-juice by all ships and governing cleanliness, ventilation and other elementary hygienic principles. As a result of these reforms the number of sick sailors in hospitals fell from a proportion of one in every 3.3 in 1782 to one in 10.75 in 1913. Previous to 1782 it seems to have been even higher. The Portuguese historian, Vieyra, says, "If the dead who had been thrown overboard between the Coast of Guinea and the Cape of Good Hope, and between that Cape and Mozambique, could have tombstones placed for them, each on the spot where he sank, the whole way would appear a continuous cemetery."

Scurvy was the first example to be studied of a group of diseases which we now recognize as due to deficiency of the diet in certain ingredients, not in themselves sources of energy, but absolutely vital for the preservation of health, substances which Funk has recently christened vitamines. Another important disease of this character has been eluci-

dated by military men. Beri-beri, or kakke, is a disease of great prevalence among the rice-eating populations of the Orient. The Japanese navy suffered frightfully from its ravages. Up to the year 1883 more than one-quarter of the personnel was regularly afflicted with it. The introduction by the Japanese Surgeon-General, Takaki, of an improved diet reduced the cases in two years from 1236 to three, and since 1891 it has been entirely eradicated. Takaki's theory of the disease was not proved true, though his treatment was correct. The final proof that the missing element resides in the inner coat of the rice husk, which is removed in polishing, may with justice be attributed to our own war with Spain, which gave us the Philippine Islands. By their investigations in the Philippine prisons, American medical men, Chamberlain, Vedder, Heiser, Strong and Crowell, obtained the final confirmation.

Not hygiene alone, but that most interesting branch of it which has developed through the white man's undaunted efforts to establish himself in the most unhealthful regions of the globe, tropical medicine, harks back to the same James Lind. Both in its birth and in its entire growth it has been fostered by military physicians. The mere catalogue of their discoveries in this field should bring home to everyone the debt the whole world owes to these unselfish pioneers of public health, who have served their country's military establishments and, in thus discharging to the full the duties of national patriotism, have made contributions of the first rank to international well-being. Our whole knowledge of malaria, that great scourge of civilizations, ancient and modern, we owe to army surgeons. The parasite was first discovered in man by Laveran when serving as French army surgeon in Algeria. The rôle of the mosquito in its transmission was first demonstrated by Sir Ronald Ross in India in 1898, a discovery of incalculable value to the human race. From it has come the realization that malarial infection and other infections which are carried by insects may be completely eradicated from the face of the globe. The most

convincing prooof of this on a large scale was another by-product of the Spanish-American War, when our present Surgeon-General Gorgas abolished malaria from the city of Havana. Another of our own medical officers, Captain Craig, has made notable contributions to the life-history of the parasite. Closely allied has been the remarkable work on the prevention of yellow fever, which stands to the credit of the Medical Department of the Army of the United States, and was another product of our late war with Spain. Though it had been suggested by Nott and by Finlay that mosquitoes might be carriers of the yellow fever virus, just as King had speculated in the same way for malaria, nothing practical resulted until the late Major Walter Reed, with Carroll, Agramonte, and our own Lazear, made their immortal experiments in Cuba, putting their theory to the final test in allowing themselves to be bitten by infected mosquitoes, Lazear dying from yellow fever, a martyr to science. With the proof thus afforded, Gorgas stamped out yellow fever in Havana in three months in 1901, and for the first time in 150 years there was not a case in the city. Out of this work in Havana grew the now familiar story of the sanitation of the Panama Canal zone under Gorgas, with its transformation of the plague-spot of the world into one of the most healthful communities to be found anywhere. Those oversensitive souls, who can see in the existence of armies only organized inhumanity and agencies for the production of death and suffering, would do well to ponder the achievements for life and health which have come from the devoted labors of our own army surgeons and have been made possible by that authority and discipline of the soldier, which is so conspicuously lacking in the American civilian.

Other tropical diseases of protozoan origin have yielded up their secrets to military investigators. Sir David Bruce, of the Royal British Army Medical Corps, in 1894, demonstrated the transmission of trypanosomiasis to cattle and horses by the bite of the tsetse-fly in Africa. Leishman and

Donovan, of the same service, in 1903, showed that human kala-azar was due to related organisms. The treatment of amoebic dysentery has always been by the ipecac so successfully used by English physicians in India, but has been made vastly more successful through the introduction of its active principle, emetin as a result of the studies of two army surgeons, the English Rogers and our own Vedder. Another curative measure which has brought in its train a work of the first importance for the southern part of our own country and for a wide strip of the entire globe, was the treatment of hook-worm disease on the island of Porto Rico by Major Ashford of the United States Army. He first proved in this newly-acquired insular possession in 1900 that anemia due to hook-worm figured as an important cause of death, and that with proper organization an entire population could be successfully treated. In the case of such parasites, widespread treatment means prevention by the practical elimination of the sources of infection. The work of the Rockefeller Hook-worm Commission and of its successor, the International Health Commission, has already saved countless lives, and is a potential agency for international good on a scale which we can as yet not realize. This too has been a by-product of war and of the labors of military men.

In most wars disease has killed more men than wounds. The Russo-Japanese war first showed the effects of modern preventive medicine. Of the diseases responsible for the former appalling mortality, typhoid fever led the van. In the armies of the United States during the Civil War, 44,238 were killed in battle, 49,731 died as a result of wounds, 186,216 died of disease. Of these, about one-quarter succumbed to typhoid fever alone. In the Franco-Prussian War deaths from typhoid fever were nearly 50 per cent of all deaths from disease; in the Boer War they were over 60 per cent. In our own Spanish-American War 242 men were killed by bullets, 2565 by disease, of whom 1580 were the victims of typhoid infection. No more pressing problem

of military hygiene in war or peace ever existed. The first important steps towards prevention were taken by Sir Almroth Wright in 1898, when he inoculated 4000 troops of the Indian Army with killed typhoid bacilli. The results were very encouraging. Unfortunately, during the Boer War Wright and Leishman were unable either to carry through a large number of complete inoculations or to obtain satisfactory statistics, and the method had a set-back. Its present status as a highly effective means for preventing epidemics of typhoid fever is largely due to the work of Major Frederick F. Russell of our own Army, who began vaccinations in 1908. In 1911 the gathering of troops in large numbers in camp at San Antonio, Texas, provided the chance for a thorough trial; 12,801 men were there inoculated, and only two cases of typhoid fever developed among them, with no deaths. In 1898, a similar camp at Jacksonville, with practically identical conditions and containing 10,759 soldiers, repoted 1729 cases of typhoid fever, with 248 deaths. This was sufficiently convincing for our American authorities, and antityphoid vaccination has been made compulsory in our military services, and typhoid fever practically abolished. During the present war in Europe no such brilliant results have been recorded in the British and French Armies because they have been unwilling to enforce obligatory vaccination against the inherent prejudices of some of the men; but with voluntary inoculation the prevalence of the disease has been reduced very largely. Among the German troops there seem to have been no epidemics of any size. An interesting discovery of the present war has been of the prevalence of infections by closely related bacteria, the so-called paratyphoid bacilli, A and B, which are only rare causes of disease under ordinary life-conditions, but are frequent invaders in trench life. It is now customary and necessary to inoculate against all three at the same time, and with entire success. These inoculations are now widely utilized in civil communities where typhoid fever is prevalent, and it seems almost certain that, by following the lead of

the Army in this respect, as well as by improved sanitation, this standing reproach to American civilization will be removed within a few years.

Time does not suffice to recount the contributions of medicine to the control of other diseases during the present war, of cholera and, most of all, of the dread lockjaw. Tetanus antitoxin is now given every wounded man and has prevented an incalculable amount of suffering and death. Great success has been achieved in the control of epidemic diseases through the bacteriological study of whole garrisons, the detection of all carriers of the germs and their prompt isolation. The experience thus gained will be of definite value in public health administration everywhere.

Another outgrowth of war, one which has done perhaps more to mitigate the sufferings of the sick than any measure short of their complete cure, must never be forgotten. I mean the founding of the profession of nursing. You all know too well of the conditions of hospitals, both civil and military, before Florence Nightingale went to the Crimea to nurse the British wounded in 1854. You all know what her work has meant to the world. Never forget that the impulse which prompted it and the conditions which made its success evident were of war. May I recall, in this connection, what is not so well known, that upon the other side of this conflict a similar movement was started by the Grand Duchess, Helena Pavlovna, who, at the request of the great Russian Surgeon-General Pirogoff, introduced women nurses into the Russian hospitals.

An indispensable adjunct of our civil hospitals came into being to meet the needs of the battlefield. The flying ambulances, which Baron Larrey first employed in the Napoleonic wars, are familiar sights in ever large American city, though in new dress and they are saving many wounded behind the European battle lines.

The growth of medical literature and bibliography would seem remote from the shock of arms, yet we owe the essential tools of medical bibliography, the *Index Medicus* and

the great *Index Catalogue*, the work of our famous Surgeon-General, John S. Billings, primarily to our Civil War, wholly to the existence of the Army of the United States. Today the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, which he founded, is the largest, the most complete, and the most readily accessible medical library in the whole world.

The gains to medicine through the experiences of war and the care of the health of armies, and through medicine to the world, I trust I have made sufficiently clear. Equally clear should be the direct influence of medicine upon the life of the soldier and upon the successful conduct of those great conquests, both of peace and of war, which we owe to the armies and the navies of our western world. Has medicine, the most merciful of all the professions, exerted upon war any other influence? Yes, I believe a very great one. Sir John Pringle, the first medical hygienist, at the Battle of Dettingen in 1743, made the historic suggestion that the military hospitals on the French side as well as on the English, should be considered neutral and immune from attack. Bit by bit this principle gained acceptance, until it culminated in 1863 in the International Conference of Red Cross Societies at Geneva, due to the labors of the Swiss humanitarian, Henri Dunant. Out of this grew the Geneva Convention of 1864, with its adoption of the humane code of war between civilized nations. Under this Convention medical officers enjoy a peculiar privilege. They alone not only may, but must, treat friend and foe equally. Their risks are not less, but in the present war actually greater, than those of any other officers in the service with the exception of infantry officers; but they are not called upon to take the lives of their fellow-men. In recognition of this, hospitals and ambulances have, until the present war, been uniformly exempt from attack, and their immunity has been a point of honor among civilized nations. I believe that the humane sentiments thus engendered have been potent in the vast endeavors which we have seen in every way to mitigate the sufferings of war. But I think they have exerted

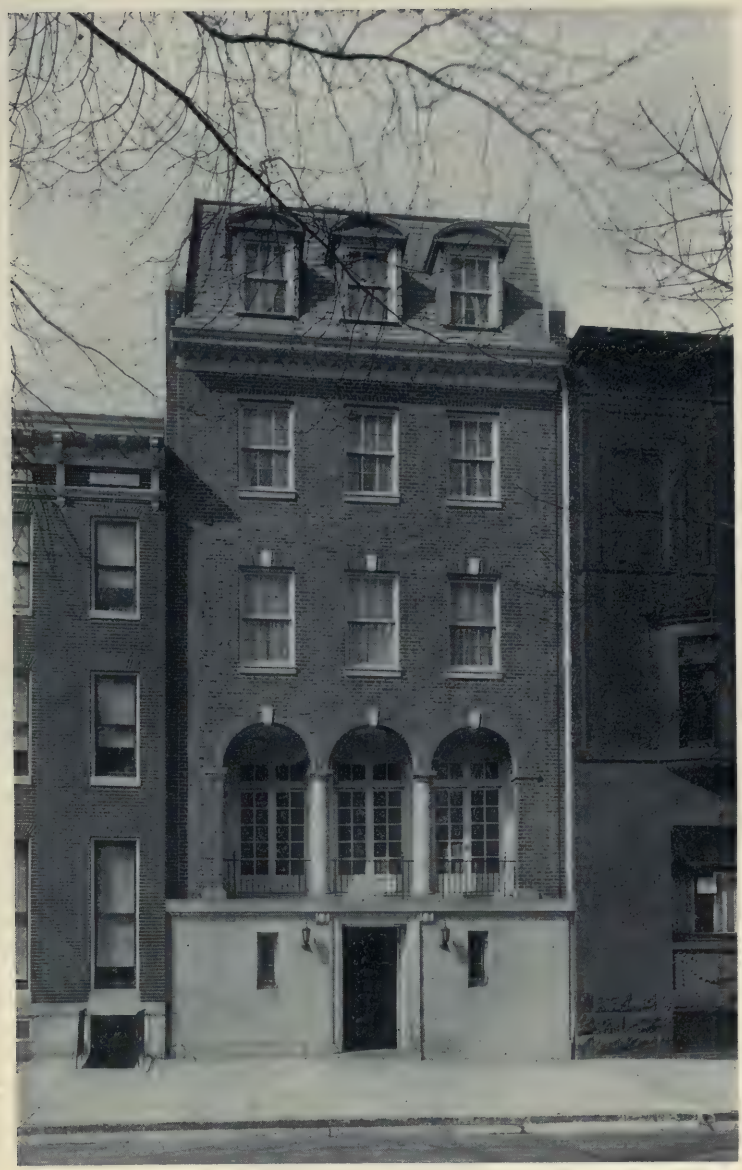
a further influence. For the first time since the Geneva Convention, the present war has witnessed attack upon the sacred precincts of the physician's labors. Hospital ships have been sunk and the Red Cross has not conferred protection. Amid the tumult of conflict and with the vast range of modern weapons of destruction, it is too soon to weigh all the circumstances and justly to apportion the blame, but one fact has been thrown into relief by these events, as a searchlight illumines a lofty tower against the surrounding blackness of night. The world will no longer tolerate a conduct of war that violates those deep-rooted sentiments of compassion which find their expression and symbol in the work of the physician, nor will the world longer tolerate a nation that scorns those sentiments. For this, as much as for anything else, I believe, have these United States at last taken their place in this greatest war of history. May it not come to pass that, in the future, our international relations shall be based not alone on truth and justice between the nations, but also upon that divine pity without which truth is cold and justice hard, and which may be, God willing, the final gift of medicine to the last war against war?

HOW A FRATERNITY HAS IMPROVED STUDENT LIFE AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

NO ONE disputes the fact that the living facilities for the students attending the Johns Hopkins Medical School have been exceptionally poor for an institution with standards otherwise so high. It is the misfortune of the Hospital to be situated in an older part of the city and one in which the housing facilities are not as good as in the more modern part. The students, therefore, for the sake of convenience, have had to utilize what the neighborhood had to offer, and even the best quarters obtainable were far from what the average man coming to Hopkins has been accustomed to occupy. Electric lights are a rarity, lack of ventilation in the summer, and a surfeit of the same in the winter months, are some of the discomforts with which the average student has been compelled to contend.

A step toward remedying these conditions was made with the coming of the fraternities and clubs. These organizations, five in number until the present year, when the sixth was installed, undertook to house and feed their members in a manner more conducive to comfort and health than was possible in the private homes. Even this was but a slight improvement over former conditions, owing to the poorly constructed and poorly arranged houses of the neighborhood which were used.

The above conditions, in conjunction with the fact that the percentage of tuberculosis in the student body was gradually increasing, until at the present time one in every ten students shows manifestations of this disease, were the incentives which gave rise to the idea of building a model fraternity house—one affording ample light, heat, ventilation and comfort. It was with these objects in view that the Kappa Delta Chapter of the Phi Chi Medical Frater-



THE NEW HOME OF THE PHI CHI MEDICAL FRATERNITY

nity made plans for its new home. In the spring of 1915 a building committee was appointed from among the active members of the chapter. Owing to the lateness of the year, little was done except to discuss the matter and choose a suitable lot. An auspicious start was made by securing an option on a site directly opposite to the Hospital on Broadway.

Parker, Thomas and Rice were asked to submit plans and an estimate of the cost. These were received in January, 1916. Some changes were suggested and the second set of drawings arrived the same month. A special meeting, including the alumni, was next called and the means for raising the necessary funds were discussed. It would be tedious to go into detail as to how the money was obtained: suffice it to say that the required amount was raised through the united endeavor of the active members and alumni and the assistance lent by friends of the Fraternity.

The end of the last trimester saw the plans in the hands of a contractor, with an agreement to have the house in readiness by the following autumn—a task of no mean proportions, as was attested by the fact that all during the summer months workmen were kept busy literally from sun-up to sun-down. A member of the chapter remained in town during vacation to supervise the work, and of how difficulties, seemingly impossible, were overcome, obstacles swept aside and the whole task practically completed by the following September would make a story in itself. It is sufficient to say that the men returning in the fall found the new home ready for occupancy.

At present there are 27 men living in the house and 15 members who live outside, but take at least one meal a day in the house. The sleeping porch is undoubtedly the outstanding feature of the house. It contains a double row of double-decked beds as shown by the accompanying illustration. The two open sides are filled with swinging windows which are seldom closed unless to keep out the rain. Even the rigors of the past winter did not drive the men indoors.

The house as it now stands consists of five stories and a basement and is located on the west side of Broadway, facing the grounds of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The entrance is on the street level, as in the case of the so-called English basement houses, and through this entrance hall one enters a reception room, flanked by coat rooms and toilets, with a billiard room in the rear. The main staircase leads up from the reception room to the upper stories and back of this staircase are the service arrangements, consisting of kitchen, store-room, trunk-room, servants' toilet, and the like. Below this service portion of the ground floor, there is a small basement, where the heating plant and other mechanical equipment is located.

The main floor, which is one story above the street level, is given over to a large living room at the front, looking out on the arcaded porch, which has a commanding view of Broadway. The stair hall is in the center, with a small library opposite, and back of this stair hall is the dining-room. This room is unusually large, having been planned with sufficient capacity to take care of all the members of the chapter, both those residing in the building and those residing in their homes, as meals are served during the mid-day hour for all the members, and it was necessary also to take care of special requirements, such as meetings and formal entertainments. Back of the dining-room is the service pantry which is served by dumb-waiters from the kitchen and storeroom below.

The third, fourth and fifth floors are planned for the comfortable housing of those members of the chapter who live in the fraternity house.

An interesting and unusual departure in this connection is the provision for a very large sleeping porch in the rear portion of the fifth floor, large enough to provide sleeping accommodation for all of those living in the building, so that the rooms themselves, not being used as sleeping quarters, can be attractively furnished and used as studies.

The third floor contains five studies and a large general

THE OUTDOOR SLEEPING PORCH OF THE PHI CHI HOUSE

toilet with shower baths. The fourth floor contains six studies and a toilet similar to the one on the floor below. The fifth floor contains three studies, a toilet and the large sleeping porch to which reference has already been made.

The interior finish is uniform throughout the building, and an effort has been made to give the interiors the proper atmosphere of a man's club, while, at the same time, retaining a certain amount of domestic feeling in the private rooms. The entrance hall and billiard room on the first floor are finished in stained oak and the living room above has been especially treated with wainscoting and dark oak woodwork. The color scheme of the dining-room is lighter than that of the other general assembly rooms and the decorations are very simple, giving the room a cheerful and sunny aspect. Hardwood floors have been used in all of the principal spaces, and the decorations and hangings, especially in the general assembling rooms, are dignified and appropriate.

The exterior of the building, on the Broadway front, is a very conspicuous landmark of this portion of the street, and the treatment of this façade was given careful consideration. The style adopted, inferenced somewhat by the open façade of the second floor porch, is colonial, following the precedent already established by other new buildings erected by the University. The ground floor is treated with stone ashlar, and the material above this point is the familiar combination of deep red brick with white trimmings and cornice. On account of the comparatively narrow frontage, the top floor, occurring above the main cornice, is lighted on the main front through dormer windows in the slate roof, so that the brick shaft stops at the fourth floor level. The scale of all of the exterior details is quite small and delicate, as is usual with best colonial work, and this has resulted in giving the fraternity house a domestic and homelike atmosphere in spite of its considerable height.

TEN YEARS AFTER

By HERBERT P. HOUGHTON, Ph.D. 1907

President of Waynesburg College

THE tendency on the part of men to measure life by decades has become a commonplace. Frequently in conversation mention is made of the condition of the government, or the products of the country "ten years ago." If a great storm, a bank failure, or a disastrous fire has visited a community, it is ten years before the event itself and its consequences fail to awaken interesting recollections. College classes hold their most important reunions when they have been "ten years out," and a man is usually given ten years in which to find himself, and make his way in a chosen field of labor. A great college president in New England said to a graduating class: "Gentlemen, we send you forth into the world; we do not wish to see you or to hear of you until ten years have passed. Then return and show us what fruit you have gathered."

It was with no feeling of bringing to the storehouse the results of labor, that the writer returned to visit Baltimore and the Johns Hopkins University, after an absence of ten years. Rather it was a sincere interest in the city, and love for the University, which led his footsteps thither. His desire was prompted by a curiosity to see what the institution had been doing these ten years, and also by a longing to renew memories, and to review associations made precious by the lapse of a decade.

On the spacious stage of the Lyric, on the morning of Washington's Birthday, there were recognized many familiar faces, changed but little by the passing years. The step, the look, the voice, were in most instances as firm and strong as ever. Some few former members of the faculty were missed, having been taken by death or having re-

moved to other institutions. The central figure, the president, was new, but fully as imposing and alert as his two distinguished predecessors. Dignity and scholarly tone, pervaded the exercises of the day. Thought and diligence were depicted on each countenance. Learning emanated from the scholar's robe. The Lyric seemed more suitable to the occasion than the limited McCoy Hall of former days; an observer could wish, however, that the theater had been more nearly filled, not only to honor the guest of the day, Ex-President Taft, but also to show a city's loyalty to its priceless possession, one of the few really great educational institutions of the world.

Passing out through the corridor, now flanked with the ubiquitous gasoline-shop, the returned traveler viewed with pleasure many of those choice, formal squares and boulevards which make Baltimore a beautiful city. Mt. Royal Avenue, Eutaw Place, Druid Hill Park, and most select of all, Mt. Vernon Place, with its fine air of cultivation and wisely used wealth, these are the Baltimore of the returning Hopkins man of "ten years out." These are the spots which were wont to give to his labors in seminary and laboratory, the needed touch of culture, form and appreciation of values. Here it was delight to linger and view as old friends the very paths and gardens, a glimpse of whose spring beauty in University days, often smoothed the brow of its exaggerated cares and imagined worries. And the primitive, ill-paved cross-streets shared in the picture, for some of these still remaining in the older part of the city, despite the onward move of asphalt pavement, awakened memories of old Baltimore in the days "before the fire."

McCoy Hall still stands, the shell of its former self. Its furnishings, its books are gone; the men who labored there are at work in a new Hopkins, but the old hall is sacred because of its having been once the workshop of their thoughts. As long as it stands it will speak of the great minds who made the University, and who in spite of cramped quarters, lack of equipment and financial limitations, pro-

duced, and led others to produce those results of fine, balanced scholarship, which have given our Hopkins its unique position. Bricks, and books, and men, but the greatest of these, men. And the days of Rowland, Sylvester, Gildersleeve, Remsen, were great days, even before the University was housed in "old McCoy."

From the group of buildings on Monument and Howard Streets, now falling into disuse, one gladly turns to the newer and better Homewood. The motor bus on Charles Street makes one for the moment question whether this is really the smart thoroughfare of the City of Monuments, or merely Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. Doubt is dispelled by the courtesy of the driver; we are in the City of Manners as well as of Monuments. In Baltimore the bellboys and waiters are polite, if the Stafford be a criterion.

After whizzing northward for a few minutes, we pass out of the built-up city into the open country, lining a splendid parkway, dotted with Georgian villas. On our left appears one land-mark well known—the former Country School for Boys, now housing cosily the same old Hopkins Club, of Smithfield hams, Chesapeake oysters and occasional pithotomies. There is no time for reminiscence here, for the curving road leads one directly to the imposing front of Gilman Hall with its clock-tower chiming aloft the passing hours of the search for liberating Truth. The arrangement of the building has been ably described by Dr. Raney in an early number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. Its first impression on the returning Hopkins man may have been recorded. But a word or two more may not be out of place here.

The building, the central one of a group of new edifices, speaks to the beholder of the very ideal for which the University stands—Truth. It is the embodiment—within and without—of beauty, suitableness, and dignity. More than this, there is pervading the whole building an atmosphere of culture and true courtesy, from the President and professors, to the library assistants and office helpers.

The aim of education has been realized; the truth has made its seekers free; their attainment has made its influence felt by those who have come in contact with them. A true university of the highest type has been evolved and perpetuated. The scholars of our day are the class most blest; upon those who have attained devolves the steadying of our social and governmental policies—a steadying exemplified ably by our fellow alumnus in the White House—upon the university professors rests the duty of holding the even balance between the over-temperamental and the ultra-commercial, between the meekly agnostic and the aggressively religious. And if that true touch-stone of the educated—courtesy, and a broad consideration for the rights of others—be wanting, the scholar is smaller than his attainment.

The new Hopkins—like the old—retains that mark of the high calling which it professes. Two days spent in Gilman Hall were far too few, but they transformed into realities some impressions which four years in McCoy Hall had but faintly made, ten years before.

Centered in this admirable building is the Library, to which the foyer and ample Gilman Memorial lead one on unresisting. Scheme and arrangement of library, stacks, reading room and more secluded niches for undisturbed study, have realized perfection itself. Each seminary director may pass from his office across the corridor through a private door to the portion of the stacks where are stored the books of his particular department. Here too he may find his own students, in the broad study rooms—thoroughly equipped—busily engaged with the definite problems of their research. The scheme makes for an *esprit de corps* in graduate study which the former arrangement, with its separate working libraries, did not foster. Busy in one side are students in German and in English, both of whom can easily gain access to the needed books of both departments, and workers in the two groups, by mental contact and interchange of ideas, can enjoy a reaction of mind on

mind which is broadening and stimulating. There is an incentive to increased effort which comes from being aware that one's comrades are also seeking materials and surmounting hardships. Here is the heart-throb of the University. From the great center, the Library—the heart—through reading room, stack, and seminary, go out the streams of light, life, and truth.

The writer could wish that Gilman Hall were attended by buildings in which to house the various departments of natural science, instead of the two vast engineering halls. It affects him as casting a sop to the commercial, for Johns Hopkins to have introduced the engineering departments on so extensive a scale. There are several large universities of the type towards which—in this direction alone, happily—our University is tending; institutions which set themselves the task of meeting the utilitarian demands of an industrial municipality, with their machine-shops, car-shops, and night schools of engineering with day shifts in the foundries. Such outgrowths are normal in a great industrial state like Pennsylvania, but hardly find place in Maryland. Such Pennsylvania universities, with their minimizing of the cultural, through the promotion of the industrial, should not be emulated by the Johns Hopkins University.

Gilman Hall with its splendid facilities for the departments embraced under the term Graduate Liberal Arts should be the center surrounded by a group of four other halls, one for each of the Graduate Sciences. Still another building should be provided for the undergraduate college—which should be quite distinct, for the sake of morale, from the Graduate School—with a separate corps of instructors. The mingling of graduate and undergraduate students under the same roof, is a cause of annoyance to the former and of misunderstanding on the part of the latter. To the seriously minded graduate student, the "side shows" of college activities are petty and unimportant; the average college undergraduate should not be inoculated by too early contact with the research germ.

A broad and free foundation is first essential. A plan of segregated schools such as that of Clark University and Clark College, might well be considered by the administration. Doubtless the undergraduate college is needed as a feeder; otherwise there are some who would favor limiting the University's efforts to post-graduate study only. No institution of the type of the Johns Hopkins University can afford to spread out too much; it gives one the impression of sprawling.

Night schools, engineering schools, various sub-schools of education, agriculture, commerce, journalism and what not, in which young people without sufficient cultural background, are set to learning how to do something, instead of how to discover something, to ruminate on something and finally to produce something—such schools do not constitute a graduate university.

Despite the tendency to spread, the University is holding firmly to its ideals in the Graduate School. The students are as busy, as eager, as hard-pressed, as we were ten years ago. The professors are as alert, as diligent, as exacting, as accurate in published results as ever they were of old. And these are the best signs of the maintaining of the traditional high standards of university study. May they never be lowered, may the Johns Hopkins University never relax in its devotion to the principle that only the best is good, only the strongest strong, and only the Truth is true.

There is a new Hopkins that has sprung into being in the past decade. It is the old Hopkins rejuvenated to perennial youth.

Ave mater adoptiva!

A LETTER FROM THE SIAMESE MEDICAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE

THERE is great opportunity for a medical school in Siam," said Dr. Welch at the meeting of the Siamese Committee of Johns Hopkins men on March 27 and that opinion was shared by all who were present. The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., and David Bovaird, M.D., both of New York City, who had visited Chieng mai, as well as J. W. McKean, M.D., who has worked among the Laos in Northern Siam since 1889, were present and told of the great needs of the twenty million people among whom the graduates of a medical school at Chieng mai may practice their profession. We also were told of the fifty years of work which have been carried on at Chieng mai, through which such firm foundations have been laid that the missionaries there have acquired a knowledge of the language, gained the confidence of the people, and built up a Christian community —small in numbers it is true, but faithful to their new ideals. From this community will come the students in the medical school and in the nurses training school which will soon be established. Education was always in the minds of the missionaries and the Prince Royal's College, with a standard of graduation approximating to that of a German gymnasium, trains its graduates so that they have sufficient knowledge of English as to be able to use English text books and hear lectures delivered in English. One may convey the content of a medical training in the Siamese tongue, but, to have access to medical literature, a knowledge of English is essential and this proposed school will be the only place where the Siamese can receive an English training. There is a medical school in Bangkok, 500 miles to the South, but the instruction there is given in Siamese and that school can not, in any way, cope with the need of all Siam. Another great advantage of using English as the medium of

instruction is that a physician from the United States can begin work immediately upon his arrival, without awaiting a long and tedious series of months, while perfecting himself in the language.

The proposed school will not benefit the kingdom of Siam alone—in Northern Burma, Northwestern Cochin China, and Southern China—nearly as far as Canton, reside people who speak the language of the people of Chieng mai, so that graduates of the school will have a wide field for usefulness.

Modern medicine is absolutely unknown among these millions, so that a fine opportunity is given for conferring a great boon upon these multitudes by aiding in the establishment of this school. The Johns Hopkins has this unique privilege given it. Other Universities are sharing in the educational work in China. We have offered us practically the shaping of the whole medical future of Siam.

At Chieng mai, there has been an hospital for a number of years and a gift by a friend in the United States of the sum of $25,000 has just made it possible to erect a new and better located building for it. Dr. McKean and Dr. E. C. Cort (J. H. U. 1907) are the two physicians now working there and it is desired to add at once two more medical men and two trained nurses. With these additions, it is felt that the work of the medical school may be begun. One of the medical men should preferably be a surgeon and the other a pathologist. We hope that some of these recruits, if not all of them, may be obtained from the graduates of the Johns Hopkins Medical School and of the Nurses Training School of the Hospital.

The work of Chieng mai receives the friendly coöperation of the Siamese authorities. The present King, Vijiravudh, while heir to the throne permitted the missionary college to be named for him and his uncle, Prince Bhanurangsi, visiting Chieng mai on December 11, on a tour of military inspection, went through the Hospital and Dispensary and warmly commended the work of healing and helpfulness accomplished there. He also visited the remarkable Leper Hos-

pital, founded by Dr. McKean and located on an island in the river, where several hundred persons afflicted with this terrible disease have been gathered. There Dr. Cort was able to show the Prince a number of lepers who seem greatly benefited by the Chaulmoogra oil treatment.

To take advantage of this great opportunity in Siam and provide for the support of the two physicians and two nurses whom it is desired to send this autumn will require the raising of six thousand dollars each year and an appeal is made to Johns Hopkins men to provide this money. Already over a third of the amount needed for the first year is subscribed and we earnestly hope that the remainder may be speedily raised. There are many calls upon each one of us, but this one, to render so great a service to humanity and to plant an institution with Hopkins ideals at our antipodes, in a country where there is such great need, must come home forcefully to each Hopkins man. Contributions may be sent to the Chairman or to the Treasurer of the Committee. The other members of the Johns Hopkins Siamese Committee are: Thomas R. Brown, A.B. 1892, M.D. 1897; Thomas S. Cullen, M.D.; John M. T. Finney, M.D.; Guy L. Hunner, M.D. 1897; Henry M. Hurd, M.D.; Howard A. Kelly, M.D.; J. H. Mason Knox, Jr., M.D. 1898; Edward B. Mathews, Ph.D. 1894; Morris A. Soper, A.B. 1893; William H. Welch, M.D.

Other American Universities are bearing their share in the work of bringing the blessings of modern medicine to Asia. We must do our part and furnish men and money towards this great end.

(Signed) BERNARD C. STEINER, Ph.D. '91,
Enoch Pratt Free Library, *Chairman.*
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, A.B. 1897, Ph.D. 1900,
Vice President Fidelity Trust Company,
Baltimore, *Treasurer.*

HOPKINS MEN IN THE WAR

THE graduates of the University are entering with patriotic zeal the service of the Government, each man endeavoring to serve his country in this time of need in that capacity for which he feels that he is best equipped.

At this early stage of the war, it is, of course, impossible to give a complete list of the Hopkins men that have entered the service. Nevertheless, it is of interest to tabulate as far as the data at hand permits, the list of men that are at present in the service with their respective assignments and rank. Class secretaries and others with information at hand are urged to send to the ALUMNI MAGAZINE the names of all Hopkins men whom they know to be in the service of the country.

The position of the University in the war is unique. At the head of the nation is President Wilson, a doctor of philosophy of the University in 1886. The Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University in 1892. Graduates of the University, therefore, range in prominence from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to private soldiers and seamen in those services.

As the Nation began to mobilize its resources and men, President Goodnow of the University was called upon by the state of Maryland to serve on a committee appointed by the governor of the state to compile a census of the men of military age within the state. Subsequently, when the call came to Maryland to recruit eight hundred men for the Navy, he was made chairman of the committee which was organized to push this campaign for recruits. Again, when Baltimore saw that the war would cause hardship to some of its population and when the committee for the relief of the poor was organized, Dr. Goodnow was asked to serve on this committee.

Early in April, Professor Joseph S. Ames and Professor Harry Fielding Reid, as members of the American Commission, were sent abroad to study war problems in Europe. They arrived in Paris on April 27. Professor Ames will specialize in aeronautical conditions; and Professor Reid in scientific map-making and photography from aeroplanes. A member of this commission is Richard P. Strong, M.D. 1897; Dr. Strong will make a study of sanitary conditions.

On the general medical board of the Council of National Defense are the following physicians of the Medical School and Hospital: Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. J. M. T. Finney, Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, Dr. Winford H. Smith and Dr. George Walker. The chairman of the board is Dr. Franklin Martin of Chicago. This board is to have the supervision of the mobilization of the nation's medical resources during the war.

The following summary will give as far as is possible, the positions of Hopkins men in the various branches of the service.

The Regular Army: John A. Crane, '07, captain; Frank Thorpe, '05, captain; James R. Manning, '11, second lieutenant, infantry; George M. Gillett, '12, second lieutenant, cavalry.

The Marine Corps: Edmond Harris Morse, '06.

The Reserve Officers' Corps:

Engineers' Corps: Charles Lee Packard, '12, second lieutenant.

Quartermaster Corps: H. Findlay French, '06, captain.

Medical Corps: Dr. Harvey C. Cushing, formerly chief surgeon at Johns Hopkins Hospital, major; Dr. William S. Thayer, major; Dr. Theodore Janeway, major; Dr. J. M. T. Finney, major; Professor Howland, major; Dr. Winford Smith, major; Dr. Hugh H. Young, major; Dr. John Staige Davis, captain; Clement A. Penrose, M.D. 1897, captain; Bertram M. Bernheim, M.D. 1901, captain; Louis C. Lehr, '98, M.D. 1902, captain; Eugene L. Opie,

'93, M.D. 1897, captain; Montague L. Boyd, M.D. 1902, captain; Thomas R. Chambers, '06, M.D. 1910, captain; S. Bayne-Jones, M.D. 1914, captain; John G. Murray, '11, M.D. 1915, captain; Charles A. Waters, instructor in actinography, first lieutenant; Everett D. Plass, M.D. 1911, first lieutenant; C. M. Remsen, '99, M.D. 1904, first lieutenant; R. F. Fisher, M.D. 1912, first lieutenant; Howard L. Cecil, M.D. 1913, first lieutenant; J. A. C. Colston, M.D. 1911, first lieutenant; William D. Jack, '14, first lieutenant; Gilbert Horrax, M.D., 1913, first lieutenant; Lewis C. Spencer, M.D. 1911, first lieutenant; David M. Davis, M.D. 1911, first lieutenant; Frank A. Evans, M.D. 1914, first lieutenant; John T. King, M.D. 1914, first lieutenant; Herbert M. Wynne, M.D. 1914, first lieutenant; Harry R. Slack, Jr., M.D. 1912, first lieutenant; Verne R. Mason, M.D. 1915, first lieutenant; Mont Rogers Reid, M.D. 1912, first lieutenant.

Other graduates of the Medical School entering the Medical Reserve Corps, whose respective ranks are at present not known, are: Alan M. Chesney, '08, M.D. 1912; M. C. Pincoffs, M.D. 1912; John J. Morton, Jr., M.D. 1913, W. C. Davidson, M.D. 1917; R. W. Johnson, Jr., M.D. 1917.

The following graduates and members of the graduating class at the Medical School have been accepted for service in the Navy: Wm. M. Dunn, 1911; F. W. Hartman; E. E. Smith, W. P. Jackson; N. F. Twigg; R. A. Webb; B. E. Belcher; L. E. Payne.

Other alumni of the Medical School applying for army and navy service are:

A. M. Bacon, '15, Army; J. C. Baldwin, '15, Army; D. F. Cameron, '13, Navy; D. Davis, '13, Army; F. K. Herpel, '16, Army; D. W. Luten, '11, Navy; P. F. McGuire, '16, Army; H. P. Makel, '15, Army; M. K. Miller, '16, Navy; R. J. Shale, '12, Navy; R. L. Silvester, '14, Navy; J. F. Smith, '14, Navy; T. L. Sutton, '16, Navy; C. L. Warner, '15, Navy; J. K. Worthington, '08, Navy.

Fort Myer Training Camp: Professor C. J. Tilden, Wm. D. Lilly, '96; Wilton Snowden, Jr., '03; J. Alan Haughton, '03; August Vogeler, '10; Francis K. Murray, '10; Harry C. Burgan, '11; Frank Beehler, '12; George P. Thomas, 3rd, '12; Emory H. Niles, '13; Alexander K. Barton, '14; J. A. Dushane Penniman, '14; John S. Short, '15; Edmund G. Prince, '15; Joseph T. Bartlett, Jr., '15; Henry Baker, '17; C. Prevost Boyce, '17; Myron G. Bagley; John C. Branham, John A. Graham, Arthur A. Hardy, M. C. Keech, G. D. Penniman, E. G. Hall, E. L. Warner, F. H. Wilson, '17; R. G. Merrick, '17; J. M. Mowbray and William Skinner '17; H. A. Gorman, '17; W. B. Baxley, J. T. Thomson.

Reserve Officers Training Camp, Cleveland, Ohio: Edward O. Hulbert, '11, Ph.D. 1915.

United States Naval Reserve: Wallis Giffen, '07; Edward D. Martin, '11, Y. B. Mirza, M.A. 1914. *Undergraduates:* W. C. Alvey, E. E. Evans, H. F. Knipp, W. G. Gressitt, W. H. Walker, E. S. Wood, J. W. Young, B. A. Sullivan.

Aviation Corps: L. M. Young, R. E. Martz.

American Ambulance Corp: In France; Leslie H. Buckler, '12; Robert France, '17; Henry Evans, '18; W. L. Clark, undergraduate.

Fifth Maryland Regiment: J. Newman Numsen, '09, major; Frank A. Hancock, '97, major; Thomas F. Troxell, '15, second lieutenent. Undergraduates: F. W. Dawson, ambulance corps.

Coast Artillery, Maryland National Guard. Undergraduates: R. B. Holmes, P. B. Strobel.

Battery A, Light Field Artillery, Maryland National Guard. Francis N. Iglehart, '03; Robertson Griswold, '05; Allen S. Bowie, '05; Lawrence C. Wroth, '05; Richard MacSherry, '07; Robert G. Lowndes, '09; Blanchard Randall, Jr., '14; Brooke G. Bird, S. Page Nelson, Francis K. Read. Undergraduates. C. D. F. Brune, A. K. Chalmers, L. B. Connolly, Hugh Cort, R. T. Cox, M. J. Cromwell, W. K. Cromwell, R. R. Duncan, S. W. Egerton, M. C. Fenton,

G. G. Gatchell, A. W. Jacobsen, C. C. Marbury, C. G. Pitt, Alexander Randall, W. A. Reaney, D. H. Rowland, H. A. Rowland, Beverly Smith, E. L. R. Smith, F. R. Smith, Randolph Smith, W. T. Strom, G. D. Turner, J. L. Webb.

The Maryland Naval Militia: A. Dana Hodgdon, graduate student, 1911–1913, lieutenant; Donald R. Mackenzie, '08, Ph.D. 1914, Ensign; G. Mitchell Griffith, '06; John S. Fulton, '12, ensign; Roger Howell, '14; H. W. Woodward, '16; Charles H. Tinges, '16; E. T. Mudge, 2d. Undergraduates: T. W. Allen, R. A. Cox, R. G. Hoffman, J. O. Benson, Malcolm Marty, Ferdinand Meyer, R. H. Woodward, W. A. Wood, G. M. Hampson.

Red Cross Work: Guy E. Snavely, '01, Ph.D. 1908.

Farming: Undergraduates: C. H. Baxley, C. D. Benson, E. S. Cashell, P. C. Craft, R. L. Field, W. M. Gardner, C. A. Lentz, W. S. Love, L. Macht, G. W. Wagner, C. K. Wells, J. A. Wisner, J. W. Frisch, Girard Lubin, C. L. Warnick, W. H. Warthen, W. J. H. B. Wells, F. P. Weaver, W. F. Sadtler, G. H. Cronin.

THE UNIVERSITY

The Annual Commencement

As the full report of the Commencement appears regularly in the July *Circular*, it is not customary for the Alumni Magazine to devote much space to this important event. There were held this year on June 12, exercises suitable to the occasion, which was unusual, however, in that several of those who received degrees appeared in uniform and many degrees were conferred *in absentia* because the recipients already had been called into active service. The orator was the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, '92, who spoke of the days of travail and distress which the nation must pass through during this great war to enforce peace, and of the duty which will fall upon Americans after the war to restore a stricken civilization. He adjured the University authorities to keep alight the lamp of learning no matter what happened, for after the war, as never before, the world will be in need of men of academic training, of leaders of thought and action. Mr. Baker's manner and words were so sincere, so earnest, that he left upon his audience an impression which a commencement orator commonly is not able to make. There was not a great amount of applause during the speach, for the thoughts which he was expressing were too grave, too portentous with tragedy to find their echo in hand clapping. Without telling his audience many facts which they were not already familiar with, he presented the motives and hopes and fears of the country so completely and with such impassioned earnestness, that one could not but feel that through him at that moment spoke the mind of the nation.

President Goodnow announced that the class of 1917 had pledged itself to raise a fund for the University which, put out at compound interest for a specific period, would

reach the sum of $25,000. This amount would then be added to the permanent endowment of the University in the name of the class.

Of greater immediate importance than this admirable beginning of class endowments was the gift announced of $350,000 from the General Education Board, of which sum $100,000 is to be added to the William H. Welch Endowment, so that there may be created a full time professorship in pediatrics, and $250,000 is to be used in enlarging the work of the Medical School Laboratories.

In announcing that Dr. Murray P. Brush had been appointed permanently Dean of the College Faculty, President Goodnow gratified most pleasantly the many friends of Dean Brush both among the alumni and the students.

The following faculty changes were announced, and the exercises were brought to an appropriate close:

In the Philosophical and Engineering Faculties

Murray P. Brush, Ph.D., Dean of the College Faculty.

Edward W. Berry, now Associate Professor, to be Professor of Paleontology.

Robert B. Roulston, Ph.D., now Associate, to be Associate Professor of German.

Joseph T. Singewald, Ph.D., now Associate, to be Associate Professor of Economic Geology.

David S. Blondheim, Ph.D., Associate Professor of French.

Edwin P. Dargan, Ph.D., Lecturer in French Literature.

Florence E. Bamberger, A. M., now Instructor, to be Associate in Education.

Gustav Gruenbaum, Ph.D., now Instructor, to be Associate in Romance Languages.

Walter A. Patrick, Ph.D., Associate in Chemistry.

Leo Wolman, Ph.D., Associate in Insurance.

William S. Gorton, Ph.D., Instructor in Physics.

Clare E. Griffin, A. M., Instructor in Transportation.

Arthur C. Millspaugh, Ph.D., Instructor in Political Science.

Aaron Schaffer, Ph.D., Assistant in German.

David E. Weglein, Ph.D., Instructor in Education.

In The Medical Faculty

William G. MacCallum, M.D., Professor of Pathology.

Elmer V. McCollum, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry in the School of Hygiene and Public Health.

Florence R. Sabin, M.D., now Associate Professor, to be Professor of Histology.

Eli K. Marshall, Ph.D., M.D., now Associate, to be Associate Professor of Pharmacology.

Lewis H. Weed, M.D., now Associate, to be Associate Professor of Anatomy.

D. Wright Wilson, M.D., now Associate, to be Associate Professor of Physiological Chemistry.

Thomas P. Sprunt, M.D., now Instructor, to be Associate in Medicine.

Arthur L. Bloomfield, M.D., now Instructor, to be Associate in Medicine.

Kenneth D. Blackfan, M.D., now Instructor, to be Associate in Pediatrics.

Charles C. Macklin, M.D., now Instructor, to be Associate in Anatomy.

Harry C. Schmeisser, M.D., now Instructor, to be Associate in Pathology.

Admont H. Clark, M.D. now Instructor, to be Associate in Pathology.

Stanhope Bayne-Jones, M.D., now Instructor, to be Associate in Bacteriology.

Marjorie D. Batchelor, M.D., now Assistant, to be Instructor in Medicine.

Mary A. Hodge, M.D., now Assistant, to be Instructor in Clinical Medicine.

Isadore I. Hirschman, M.D., now Assistant, to be Instructor in Medicine.

Clarence A. Neymann, M.D., now Assistant, to be Instructor in Psychiatry.

Jonathan E. Burns, Jr., M.D., now Assistant, to be Instructor in Urology.

Frank A. Evans, M.D., now Assistant, to be Instructor in Medicine.

Lloyd D. Felton, M.D., now Assistant, to be Instructor in Bacteriology.

John T. King, Jr., M.D., now Assistant, to be Instructor in Clinical Medicine.

John G. Murray, Jr., now Instructor, to be Instructor in Obstetrics.

N. Worth Brown, M.D., now Voluntary Assistant, to be Lecturer in Medicine.

O. Van der Stricht, M.D., Lecturer in Anatomy.

Frank E. Adair, M.D., Assistant in Pathology.

George B. Brown, M.D., Assistant in Laryngology.

David W. Carter, Jr., M.D., Instructor in Medicine.

Ruth E. Fairbank, M.D., Assistant in Psychiatry.

Phyllis Greenacre, M.D., Assistant in Psychiatry.

Ruth A. Guy, M.D., Assistant in Bacteriology.

John W. Harris, M.D., Assistant in Obstetrics.

Alfred C. Kolls, M.D., Assistant in Pharmacology.

Benjamin Kramer, M.D., Instructor in Pediatrics.

Frederick H. Kruse, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.

Edward A. Looper, M.D., Assistant in Clinical Ophthalmology.

William L. Millea, M.D., Instructor in Obstetrics.

J. Howard Müller, M.D., Instructor in Pathology.

Esther L. Richards, M.D., Instructor in Psychiatry.

Thomas M. Rivers, M.D., Instructor in Pediatrics.

Alma S. Rothholz, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.

Eldon W. Sanford, M.D., Assistant in Anatomy.

Augusta R. Scott, M.D., Instructor in Psychiatry.

Paul G. Shipley, M.D., Instructor in Pediatrics.

Daniel D. V. Stewart, M.D., Assistant in Clinical Neurology.

Alan C. Sutton, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

The seventh session of the Summer Courses will be held from June 26 to August 7. Owing to the change of date of the annual meeting of the Maryland State Teachers Association from June to November, the session will be held earlier than heretofore.

All the courses excepting some of the graduate work in chemistry, will, for the first time, be held in the new buildings at Homewood. The new location offers unusual facilities for comfortable and attractive work during the summer.

The largest program of courses in the history of the Summer Courses is being offered this year. It includes one hundred and four courses which will be given by a faculty of fifty-two, five of whom will be grade teachers in the elementary demonstration school. The departments in which work will be offered this year will be biology, chemistry, classical archaeology, domestic science, economics, education, English composition and literature, fine arts, French, geography, German, history, Latin, manual training, mathematics, philosophy, penmanship, physics, politics, psychology, Semitics and Spanish.

In its plans for the session, the University announces an important line of educational coöperation with the School of Art and Design of the Maryland Institute, of Baltimore. Eleven courses in the fine arts will be given by six members of the regular faculty of the Institute as an integral part of the University summer session. These courses may be offered by candidates for the baccalaureate degrees.

The coöperation with the Peabody Conservatory of Music has increased the number of summer courses in music which may be offered for credit by candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The following alumni will be visiting members of the summer faculty: Ernest J. Becker, '94, Ph.D. 1898, Eastern High School, Baltimore; Elbert J. Benton, Ph.D. 1903, Western Reserve University; Howard V. Canter, Ph.D.

1904, University of Illinois; Howard E. Enders, Ph.D. 1906, Purdue University; Arthur C. Millspaugh, Ph.D. 1916, Whitman College; James W. Tupper, Ph.D. 1895, Lafayette College, and Nathaniel R. Whitney, Ph.D. 1913, Iowa State University.

LECTURES

The Turnbull Lectures

The twenty-second series of the Percy Turnbull Memorial Lectures was given this year by Edward Capps, Ph.D., LL.D., professor of classics in Princeton University. The course, the general subject of which was "Formative Influences in Greek Tragedy," consisted of six lectures, as follows: Monday, April 30, "Introductory;" Wednesday, May 2, "The Primitive Theater;" Friday, May 4, "Change and Experiment;" Monday, May 7, "The Athenian Public;" Wednesday, May 9, "Popular Demands;" Friday, May 11, "The Conscious Art of Tragedy."

The lectures were given in the hall of the Civil Engineering Building, and were well attended and greatly appreciated by both members of the University and the general public.

Another course of public lectures of great interest was given during the past term by George Sarton, D.Sc., editor of *Isis* and lecturer on the history and philosophy of science at Harvard University. The course consisted of five lectures on the following topics: Monday, April 23, "The Place of the Earth in the Universe;" Tuesday, April 24, "Geographical Discoveries;" Wednesday, April 25, "Progress in Physics and Chemistry;" Thurday, April 26, "Progress in Biology and Medicine;" Friday, April 27, "The New Humanism."

Lectures to Students

Lectures to the students of the University during the past term have been as follows:

On March 8, Mr. John H. K. Shannahan, who is connected with the Bethlehem Steel interests at Sparrows Point, gave an illustrated lecture before the Hopkins Engineering Society. His subject was the manufacture of steel.

Beginnning on April 13, John Philip Hill, '00, a former United States District Attorney for Maryland, gave a series of seven lectures before the graduate department of history and political science on the "Federal Executive."

DEAN BRUSH VISITS SOUTHERN ALUMNI

During the latter part of February, Dean Brush visited some of the various Hopkins Alumni Associations in the South Atlantic States. His reception was a most enthusiastic one, and he found the alumni eager for direct news from the University and ardent in their desire to be of assistance to it in the new era of its existence. On February 23, the Dean was the guest of honor at the banquet of the Alumni Association at Richmond. On the following day he spoke to the Georgia Alumni Association at Atlanta.

THE HOPKINS ORGANIZATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

It is of course well known to all who are interested in Hopkins affairs that the University has recently been taking stock of its resources in men and women, to ascertain what they are willing and able to do for the National Government at this critical time. To this end a personnel index card containing a series of questions was sent to each officer, alumnus, student and former student of the University, and the information thus secured has been classified and tabulated and is ready for use.

This work was done at the suggestion and with the coöperation of the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau of Wash-

ington, D. C. The object of this bureau is "To prepare for the Government of the United States, at its request, the names of American college students and alumni having the characteristics and training specified in the request." Among the directors of this bureau are Surgeon General Wm. C. Gorgas, Hon. David Jayne Hill and W. S. Gifford, Director of Council of National Defense.

The responses to these cards have been gratifying both in numbers and in character. Many of our alumni who are not fitted for military service are nevertheless able to render valuable assistance to the Government in other lines.

In these cards the University now has at its command rather complete and definite information concerning a large number of its personnel who are available for service as engineers, chemists, physicists, physicians, surgeons, etc., and is ready to supply the names and addresses of such persons whenever the request to do so shall come either from the National Government or from the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau.

One such request has already been complied with by furnishing the names of students to form a Hopkins unit for ambulance service in France.

It is a great satisfaction to note on the personnel index cards the many expressions of eagerness to be of service in some capacity. This of course was to be expected as Hopkins men and women are loyal.

In the work of preparing this census the University has had financial assistance and the active coöperation of the Maryland League for National Defense.

FACULTY ACTIVITIES

Associate Professor Lovelace represented, as Counsellor, the Baltimore Section of the American Chemical Society at the Kansas City meeting held during the Easter recess. At this meeting a number of very important questions relating to the war were considered.

Professor Remsen left Baltimore for Chicago on April 21 for a stay of several months.

By invitation Professor Frazer recently gave an address before the Chemical Club of Princeton University on the decomposition of feldspars. Professor Frazer was recently the guest of the New York Branch of the Alumni Association of the University at a dinner held at the Chemist's Club. He gave a talk on the work of the chemistry department.

Professor David M. Robinson lectured on "Greek and Roman Art" at the Peabody Institute on February 16 under the auspices of the School Arts League, of which he is the honorary president. On April 5 he read a paper at the College Art Association at Cincinnati on the "College and City Museum of Reproductions." On the morning of April 6, he lectured at the University of Cincinnati on "Caricature in Ancient Art." On the evening of April 6 he was the main lecturer at the Classical Association of the Middle West and South at Louisville and gave an illustrated talk on "Classical Sites in Asia Minor." On April 21 he lectured on Asia Minor at the Eastern High School of Baltimore. On May 11 he talked at the University Club of Baltimore. Professor Robinson was the visitor of the Johns Hopkins University to the colleges of the south. He visited the Universities of Cincinnati, Louisville, Vanderbilt University, Sewanee, University of Tennessee, University of Chattanooga, Trinity College, and the University of North Carolina. At these places he either gave an illustrated lecture on the Seven Churches of Asia Minor to the whole student body at chapel, or in the evening, he talked informally to the Hopkins alumni at luncheon or dinner. The Hopkins alumni seemed enthusiastic over the plan of sending a visitor to them every year, and were extremely cordial and hospitable. They were glad to have news from Hopkins and in return made many helpful suggestions.

At the meeting of the American Oriental Society in Boston, April 10–12, the following papers were presented by members of the Oriental Seminary, viz: Professor Haupt

(a) Semites, Hebrews, Israelites, Jews; (b) The Son of Man; (c) The Last Words from the Cross; (d) The Babylonian Origin of the Term Naphtha; Associate Professor Ember, (a) New Semito-Egyptian Words; (b) Some African Words in Old Egyptian; Dr. Balke, (a) The Etymology of the Semitic particle *Ka* 'like;' (b) the Compound Particle *Ki im* in Hebrew; Dr. Albright (a) Gilgames and Engidu; Babylonian Genii of Fertility; (b) Mesopotamian Vine-goddesses. A paper was also presented announcing the completion in the near future of a New Hebrew Grammar by Dr. Blake and Associate Professor Ember.

Professor Willoughby, who when last heard from, had left Peking temporarily on a trip to southern China and the Philippine Islands, expects to leave Peking early in June and return direct to the United States. He will resume his duties here at the opening of the next session.

On March 8, Professor Latané spoke before the Roland Park Civic League on "America's Attitude toward War and Peace," and on April 20 he read a paper before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, meeting in Philadelphia, on "The Monroe Doctrine and America's Policy of Isolation in Relation to a Just and Durable Peace."

Professor Magoffin was invited to be the outside lecturer at the fifty-second annual meeting of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, held at the University of Michigan, March 26 to 30. He delivered four illustrated lectures on "Roma Imperatrix Mundi," "Contemporaneous Pictures of Roman Life and Death," "The Roman in His Hours of Ease" and "The Serious Work of Roman Life."

Professor Kirby Flower Smith read his poem on "Numa and Egeria" before the Washington Classical Club on Saturday April 28, 1917. He also gave an address on Friday May 11, 1917, on the "Agamemnon of Aeschylus" before the Woman's Club of York, Pennsylvania.

On April 19, Professor Edward F. Buchner addressed the Potomac Valley Teachers Round Table, comprising members from Maryland and West Virginia, at Berkeley Springs,

West Virginia. The address was a comparison of the principles of teaching advocated by Herbart and Dewey. The address at the commencements of the Florida State College for Women and of the City Normal School, at Richmond, Virginia, are to be given by Professor Buchner.

Professor Wm. Bullock Clark has been made a member of the Geological Committee of the National Research Council and has been appointed chairman of a subcommittee on materials for rapid highway, railroad, and fortification construction behind the front. He has associated with him as members of his committee a geologist from each of the Atlantic border states from Maine to Texas. A series of reports covering this subject is in preparation. Professor Clark was recently appointed by Governor Harrington a member of the Maryland Preparedness and Survey Commission and has been made chairman of a committee on the natural resources of the State. He has completed and sent to Washington for the use of the army engineers a report on the Surface and Underground Water Resources of Maryland.

Professor Edward B. Mathews is engaged in preparing a report on the Surface and Underground Water Resources of Delaware as a member of a subcommittee of the National Research Council.

Professor Harry Fielding Reid is now in France as one of a committee of the National Research Council for the purpose of observing what has been done by the French and British military authorities in the solution of geological problems and the utilization of geological experts. Professor Reid left in April and will be absent for about three months.

Dr. Joseph T. Singewald, Jr. and a party of graduate students of the Department of Geology made a ten day trip to inspect some of the important mining districts in the southern states during the Easter vacation. The Dahlonega gold district in Georgia was of particular interest in that it is one of the few places in the eastern United States where

hydraulicking and dredging operations are conducted. In Tennessee, the Ducktown copper district was visited, where in addition to the mines, the smelters and acid plants were seen; the bauxite mines at Chattanooga; the red ore mines at Rockwood and Cardiff which present unusually instructive geologic structure; and the extensive operations of the American Zinc Company at Mascot, which is producing about 3600 tons of ore daily and has the largest zinc mill in the United States with most varied types of modern milling machinery. The mines and plant of the Southern Gypsum Company at North Holston, Virginia, were also included in the itinerary. The party was very cordially received at all the places visited and the trip was a most instructive one.

Professor Edward W. Berry recently made a trip to southern Florida to study the occurrence of the remains of Pleistocene man recently discovered in that State.

Dr. Oliver Fassig has gone to San Juan on a special mission to extend and reorganize the Weather Bureau service in the West Indies. In the Virgin Islands a station is to be established, two stations are to be started in Haiti and one at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. The station in San Juan will probably be designated as the station in charge of the West Indies Service.

MEDICAL SCHOOL WORK NOT TO BE INTERRUPTED

Dean Williams has addressed to the Hopkins Medical School Students a letter in which is set forth succinctly the attitude of the faculty in regard to the continuance of work at the school during the war. The letter follows:

To the Students of the Medical Department of the Johns Hopkins University:

In view of the general desire of the members of the student body to respond properly to the call of patriotism in the present emergency, as well as because of rumors concerning the adoption of some method of "speeding up" the course of instruction in order to make possible earlier enrollment in the medical services of the nation, I

have been instructed by the Faculty to issue an official statement upon the subject.

During the past few weeks, the Medical Advisory Committee and the Medical School Committee of the Council of National Defense have repeatedly considered the question, and on April 28, 1917, the deans of the principal medical schools of the country were called to Washington for a conference. It was then decided, with only a single dissenting vote, that medical instruction should be conducted as usual next year, that acceleration of the date of graduation by means of summer courses was not necessary, and that the patriotic duty of medical students lay in completing their studies in the usual way instead of enlisting at once for military service.

Furthermore, the Council of National Defense holds that similar considerations apply to students contemplating the study of medicine, and it has addressed to the presidents of the universities and colleges throughout the land a circular letter advising that such students be urged to enter the medical schools rather than to enlist in the army, as only in this way will it be possible to avoid a serious shortage of medical men, with the attendant disorganization of military and civil practice, in case the war is prolonged.

For these reasons, no change will be made in the curriculum of our school at this time, and instruction will begin as usual next October. We also agree that the students will best serve the country by completing their course of study, and entering the Army or Navy Medical Corps as fully qualified medical officers after graduation. Exception will be made in the case of fourth year students, who may serve in subordinate capacities in base hospitals whose staffs consist in great part of medical teachers. In such circumstances the date of graduation will not be advanced, but the time spent in such service will be considered as equivalent to a similar period of study in residence.

Students who are now completing the third year are advised to spend the greater part of the summer vacation in obtaining additional clinical work in civil hospitals, or preferably to enter camps of instruction, if such become available, in which especial attention will be devoted to military sanitation and medical administration.

The Military Service bill, which has just been passed by Congress, does not exempt actual or prospective medical students from the draft, but it is hoped that such exemption will later be established by an executive proclamation.

J. WHITRIDGE WILLIAMS,
Dean.

MEMORIAL TABLETS TO LAYFIELD UNVEILED

A fitting tribute was paid to Robert Tong Layfield, '18, who died on March 2, 1915, as the result of an injury sustained in football, when on Wednesday, May 9, the two flagpoles in front of the Academic Building were dedicated to his memory, the one by the University and the other by his classmates. On the poles are two bronze tablets. The tablet on the pole given by the students reads as shown below:

In Memory of
ROBERT TONG LAYFIELD, '18
Injured in Football Game
November 2, 1914
Died March 2, 1915
Erected By His Classmates

The other tablet is the same, except that the last line reads, "Erected by the University."

UNDERGRADUATE POLITY CLUB FORMED

Realizing the necessity of a more thorough knowledge of international problems among the University students in the future, and the present obligation for the intelligent study of such problems brought home by the war, a group of undergraduates met on the night of March 19 at the Hopkins Club, and there organized the International Polity Club of Johns Hopkins University.

Those present at the meeting: D. W. Burbage, M. B. Carroll, G. U. Carneal, R. Duncan, H. C. Evans, A. A. Hamburger, J. G. Rouse and T. H. Spiers—will compose the charter members of the club. New members will be admitted only by the vote of these members. D. W. Burbage and A. A. Hamburger were unanimously chosen president and secretary, respectively. The executive committee, consisting of H. C. Evans (chairman), M. B. Carroll and J. G. Rouse, will have as its duties the drafting of a constitution and the management of all affairs tending toward the welfare and interest of the club.

At each meeting, held once every three weeks, several members will present in detail various phases of topics bearing directly on present questions of international interest. Then the discussion will be thrown open for free and informal debate. The club hopes to secure quite frequently authoritative speakers on subjects of current interest. At such occasions the public will be invited to attend the meetings.

The policy of the organization will be to avoid a partisan attitude on any topic. It will be entirely distinct from any propaganda of anti-preparedness and sentimental pacifism. The club does not represent any such movement, but is rather designed as a means of acquainting college men with the broader point of view from which both war and peace are beginning to be regarded, and as a method of familiarizing the student with current international problems.

CALIFORNIA CHEMISTRY BUILDING NAMED FOR PRESIDENT GILMAN

The new Chemistry Building, now under construction at the University of California, has been named "Gilman Hall" by the Regents of that University in memory of the late Daniel Coit Gilman, first president of the Johns Hopkins University, and president of the University of California from 1872 to 1875. This act on the part of the Regents is a fitting tribute to President Gilman, for it was through his initiative that the College of Chemistry was established in the University of California.

DR. HALSTED, PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND

At the annual meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held in Baltimore during the latter part of April, Dr. William S. Halsted, of the Medical School, was elected president. Dr. John Staige Davis was reëlected secretary.

ART MUSEUM AT HOMEWOOD

The Trustees of the University have recently donated five acres of ground at Homewood to the Baltimore Art Museum, and it is expected that the museum buildings will be constructed on these grounds within the next few years.

Plans have already been drawn for the main unit of the museum, a structure which is valued at $150,000, by Parker, Thomas & Rice, architects. As yet no definite steps have been taken for the erection of this building.

The museum, unlike the University buildings, will be in pure classical style, and will face Charles Street at Thirty-Second Street, just south of the Mechanical Engineering Building. The entrance to the museum will be a four columned portico. From the sides of this main unit wings will be built back as the necessary funds are acquired. The city has contributed $20,000 for the erection of a bridge which will cross the ravine from Thirty-second Street and end in a broad piazza.

Though the museum will have no connection with the University, its proximity to it will afford a wonderful opportunity to Hopkins students. The museum will belong to the city, and will be open to the public free of charge. It is in the hands of a board of twenty-five directors, the chairman of which is Mr. Blanchard Randall, one of the trustees of the University. Professor David M. Robinson of the University is also a member of the board.

HOPKINS BENEFACTOR DEAD

It was with deep sorrow that the University learned of the death in April of James Buchanan Brady. Always a great friend of the University, Mr. Brady will be remembered especially as the founder of the Brady Urological Institute at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

NEW TENNIS COURTS AT HOMEWOOD

Three new tennis courts have recently been built at Homewood just south of Gilman Hall on the site of the Geological Laboratory.

A GIFT TO THE LIBRARY

The Johns Hopkins University library has received as a gift from the estate of the late D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, North Carolina, a collection of Mr. Tompkins' published works. These volumes comprise unique expressions of the growing clarity of Southern economic thought in regard to the section, and constitute an important asset to the books of the department of political economy.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Owing to the large demand among undergraduates for courses in political science, the board of trustees have decided to make permanent provision for such work, and Dr. Arthur C. Millspaugh has been called back to the University as associate in political science. Dr. Millspaugh received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from this university in 1915, and has been for the past year in charge of the work in political science in Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington. Dr. Millspaugh is also to give courses in political science in the summer session.

NEW COURSES IN SUMMER SCHOOLS

For the first time it is proposed to offer this year in the Summer School introductory and advanced courses in Semitic and Biblical Philology, including lectures on the History of the Ancient East and on the Literature of the Old Testament, as well as instruction in Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, Assyrian, and Egyptian. The courses will be given by Associate Professor Ember and Dr. Blake.

NOTES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Dr. Daniel E. Weglein, '97, Ph.D. 1916, Principal of the Western High School, Baltimore, has been appointed Instructor in Education. He will give courses in Secondary Education, thus aiding the University in preparing students to meet the requirements of the new Maryland law in the preparation of high school teachers.

Professor Bird T. Baldwin, of Swarthmore College, has been appointed lecturer in Education for the year 1917–18. He will continue to give, as during the current year, a course of lectures on experimental education and direct special investigations on school problems.

The University is announcing a new plan of coöperation with the School of Art and Design of the Maryland Institute whereby candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science may take their major in Art by combining four years of work in theoretical and practical courses at the University and the Institute, such as the history of art, drawing, and design. This will enable Hopkins students who have an interest in art to cultivate their talent, and provide a plan whereby art students interested in university training may carry on the two lines of work together.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science may offer a major in political economy by combining as principal and cognate subjects various lines of work in the evening courses in business economics. The opportunity to complete a university course is thus provided for persons engaged in business and chiefly interested in the principles and practice of this vocation.

On May 11th, at the annual business meeting of the Educational Society of Baltimore, Professor Edward F. Buchner was elected president for the ninth consecutive time. Dr. David E. Weglein, Ph.D. 1916, and Dr. Andrew H. Krug, Ph.D. were reelected vice president and secretary respectively.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

By John Lewin, '20

Owing to the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and Germany, the Athletic Board officially cancelled the spring schedules on April 11. What action will be taken with regard to athletics at the University next fall is at present not determined.

Military Work

Many Hopkins students answered the call to the colors at once. Immediately after the declaration of war some of the members of the Class of 1917 were graduated in order that they might take examination for commissions. Others have followed and still others are ready to go at any time. This rush to arms robbed the Hopkins battalion of many of its privates and officers. Over fifty recruits, however, hurriedly enlisted in it, necessitating the formation of a new company; and men of ability stepped up from the ranks, at the appointment of Lieutenant Elliott, to officer the corps. The need for military preparedness gave a much needed stimulus to the drills. Listlessness, which was extremely manifest before, at once turned to ardor; and, under the pressure of interest, the battalion has developed with unusual rapidity.

Since time was needed for hardening manoeuvers, the lectures on military science were abandoned. The University authorities, by moving the time for classes up half an hour, provided time for a two hour drill each day. For some time the battalion fell in every day, hiking into the country on Saturdays. Now, however, the drills are conducted three times a week.

The corps has been provided with guns since the beginning of April, and it has thoroughly mastered the manual

of arms. The presence of rifles in the battalion has made the imaginary combats more realistic. Open order with hikes and tactical problems have made up the work this spring, though close order has received due attention. The formation of a very good bugle and drum corps is worthy of mention.

On April 1, Dr. Abercrombie presented an American flag to the Hopkins Reserve Officers' Training Corps. A parade and review followed the presentation. Company C, commanded by Captain Thompson, was named the color company.

With the intensive training now being provided, Lieutenant Elliott is of the opinion that many men will be able to take the examinations for commissions in the United States Reserve by the end of the year.

HULLABALOO

All the copy for one of the most ambitious year-books ever published by a Hopkins graduating class is now in the hands of the printers, and the books are expected to be delivered by the first of June. Twice as many pictures as ever before will be seen within it. A section of ten pages has been devoted to the Homewood location, showing some views of the campus. A tinted plate of Gilman Hall heads every page.

In the 1917 *Hullabaloo* a new policy has been carried out; that of devoting more attention to the other undergraduate classes of the University. The book has devoted sections to the writeups of the different departments of the University. A great improvement also is the absence of a class history and prophecy. Snap shots of each senior in a characteristic pose accompanies each individual write-up. The book is dedicated to Dean Murray P. Brush.

BASEBALL

With the veteran team of last year practically intact, and an abundance of excellent new material, the baseball squad, numbering thirty men, faced a glowing prospect for this season. The schedule, containing sixteen games, began on April 2, but, owing to the national crisis, only three games were played.

On April 2, Hopkins, with Wasserman, a new pitcher making a good showing in the box, defeated Washington College. The score was 7 to 6. The game, rather uninteresting at first, soon developed into a pitcher's battle. Wasserman and Benson, centerfielder, were the individual Hopkins stars.

The next game was likewise won by Hopkins. With a score of 8 to 2 the Black and Blue team easily defeated Western Maryland College in a contest especially notable for the number of errors.

On April 16, the day following the game with Western Maryland, Hopkins journeyed to Washington to suffer a 4 to 1 defeat at the hands of the Catholic University. The principal feature of the game was the brilliant pitching of Kendrick of Catholic University, who allowed but two singles. Captain Defandorf was on the mound for Hopkins. His well pitched game was spoiled by a weakening in the seventh inning, when his opponents hammered him for three clean hits.

OFFICERS OF ATHLETIC BOARD CHOSEN

At a general mass-meeting of the students, held on May 11, the following officers and delegates of next year's Athletic Board were elected: *President*, Alexander M. Wolfe, '18; *Vice-President*, Franklin W. Sutton, '18; *Corresponding Secretary*, Stewart Egerton, '18.

The delegates chosen were: *Alumni delegate*, Joseph T. England; *Medical delegate*, J. V. Brooks; *Graduate delegate*, George E. Dorsey; *Senior delegates*, R. R. Duncan, E. L.

Warner and R. H. Woodward; *Junior delegates*, C. W. Schmidt and M. B. Carroll; *Sophomore delegate*, V. E. Stuart.

ATHLETIC BOARD ELECTS MANAGERS AND AWARDS "H"

At a meeeting of the Athletic Board on May 7, the following managers were elected for the various teams at the University:

Harry E. Corner, '14, graduate manager; Stanley I. Clark, '18, manager of the lacrosse team; Mitchell B. Carroll, '19, manager of the track team.

The honorary "H" was awarded as follows: Knipp, captain of the lacrosse team; Defandorf, captain of the baseball team; Straus, captain of the track team; W. A. Weeks, W. M. Firor, E. L. Smith and E. G. Hall, members of the track team. "H. M's" were awarded to this year's managers of the lacrosse, baseball and track teams—Smith, Pitt, and Duncan, respectively.

At this same meeting the elections of W. M. Firor as captain of next year's track team, and of Stewart Edgerton as baseball captain were approved.

1917 WINS BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

During the winter there was the keenest rivalry among the four undergraduate classes for the championship of the Interclass Basket Ball League. The laurels were captured this year by the Class of 1917, which finished the season with a percentage of .727, winning eight out of eleven games played. This is the second time in two years that the Class of 1917 has headed the League.

Y. M. C. A.

President William H. Swartz, of the Y. M. C. A., has announced the appointment of most of the committee chairmen for the coming year. They are as follows:

Deputation work, Frank W. Sutton, '18; *Social service work*, Allan K. Chalmers, '18; *Membership*, Warner, '18; *Social*, Walter L. Taylor, '18; *Bible Study*, Roszel C. Thomsen, '19; *Chapel*, Warren Almy, '20; *Music*, McCleary, '20; *Mission study*, T. Terry Burger, '20. *New student*, Douglas Coulter, '20. *Reading room*, William L. Merriken, '20.

These men, together with the newly elected officers, will form the Y. M. C. A. cabinet for the coming year. One or two other chairmen will be appointed in the near future to take charge of the *Handbook*, and other matters not already provided for.

SENIOR WEEK CALLED OFF

Owing to the fact that a large number of men left the University before Commencement Day, to enter various units of the service, it was unanimously decided by the Class of 1917 to cancel the customary senior exercises during graduation week.

DEBATING

Owing to the war, the annual triangular debate between Hopkins, the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina was cancelled.

The interclass debate between the Senior and Junior classes was held, however, and was won by the Class of 1917. The subject of the debate was: "*Resolved*, that, constitutionality waived, legislation providing for the compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes in interstate railways and prohibiting all strikes and lockouts on such railways should be enacted." The Seniors took the negative side of the question, and the Juniors the affirmative.

The Adams medal, given annually to the best speaker in the Sophomore Class, was awarded to Corydon P. Gowman, who delivered President Wilson's recent address on "A Lasting Peace."

At a meeting of the Debating Council on May 4, the

members and officers of next year's council were selected: *Senior delegates*, Morton K. Rothschild, Alexander M. Wolfe and Stanley Clark; *Junior delegates*, Mitchell B. Carroll and Charles H. Miegel; *Sophomore delegate*, Charles T. Leber. Morton K. Rothschild was chosen president, and Mitchell B. Carroll, secretary-treasurer.

NEWS-LETTER

At a meeting of the *News-Letter* Board last Monday, the resignation of Reuben Oppenheimer as editor-in-chief was accepted, and Henry C. Evans, '18, was elected to fill that position next year. Mitchell B. Carroll, '19, was elected managing editor to serve until Evans returns from France where he is serving in the American Ambulance Corps. Evans has been an able and conscientious associate editor of the paper for two years. Carroll, also a man of worth, has been on the *News-Letter* staff since his freshman year.

During the early part of next year the *News-Letter* will be able to offer an exceptionally interesting feature—a series of articles, written by its editor, describing the action on the French front. Another of its staff, Richard H. Woodward, who is with the naval militia, expects to correspond with the paper, giving his experiences as a member of that important unit.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL CAMPAIGN RUSHED

In the March issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE the project of the Omicron Delta Kappa Society to visit the various preparatory and high schools of the state and explain to the students of these institutions the advantages which the University offers was outlined. It is interesting to note that this campaign has been pushed vigorously and that the development of the University has been brought before those contemplating a collegiate education. In February the Gilman Country School and The Friends' School of

Baltimore were visited, and in March the Frederick High School.

Upon these occasions the speakers cover the various courses which the University gives and every phase of student life at the University. The reception given them has in every case been most enthusiastic.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A Directory of the Officers of the General Association and the Branches

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Ralph Van D. Magoffin, Ph.D. 1908, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—M. T. Peed, president, Emory University, Oxford, Georgia; Joseph D. Greene, '00, secretary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va., H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—Fabian Franklin, Ph.D. 1880, president, New York City; Norvin R. Lindheim, '00, secretary, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—Albert M. Reese, '92, Ph.D. 1900, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M.A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University ofMinnesota, Minneapolis.

THE NEW ENGLAND BRANCH ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fourth annual meeting and dinner of the Johns Hopkins University Club of New England was held at the Boston City Club on Saturday, March 3, 1917. The following officers were elected: Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, president, Boston; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary and treasurer, Boston; executive committee: the president and the secretary (*ex officio*), Charles H. Haskins, '87, Ph.D. 1890, Cambridge; E. T. Hartman, Boston; Richard P. Strong, M.D. 1897, Boston; Jeffrey R. Brackett, Ph.D. 1889, Boston; Louis A. Bell, Ph.D. 1888, Boston; Norton A. Kent, Ph.D. 1901, Boston; Lyman C. Newell, Ph.D. 1895, Boston; Arthur W. Ewell, Worcester; Henry T. Hutchins, M.D. 1903, Boston; Horace S. Uhler, '94, Ph.D. 1905, New Haven.

Dr. Lewellys F. Barker was the guest from Baltimore and brought the greetings from the University, and the news of the progress in the past year. Charles H. Haskins, '87, Ph.D. 1890, and Charles R. Lanman, Fellow 1876, spoke briefly; the former of the present national crisis, and the latter of the early days of the University. Professor Ewell read a "verbatim" report of one of Professor Rowland's lectures ("the only account in existence").

Dr. William T. Porter, professor of physiology at Harvard University, who recently spent several months in studying the condition of the wounded soldiers immediately after injury, gave a very entertaining account of some of the lighter aspects of life in the zone of actual fighting.

The following were present at the dinner: Arthur W. Ewell, president and toastmaster; Lewellys F. Barker, of the University; William T. Porter; Charles R. Lanman, Fellow, 1876; Charles H. Haskins, '87, Ph.D. 1890; H. Patterson Harris, '07; Richard P. Strong, M.D. 1897; Harvey Cushing; Charles F. Painter, '91; Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896; Robert P. Bigelow, Ph.D. 1892; Henry T. Hutchins, M.D. 1903; Joseph H. Pratt, M.D. 1898; Frank T. Fulton, M.D.

1899; Frederick H. Verhoeff; Henry A. Christian, M.D. 1900; Henry J. Hoye, M.D. 1899; F. A. Coughlin, M.D. 1908; J. H. Keefe (guest); Edmund C. Sanford, Ph.D. 1888; William S. Quinby; Conrad Jacobson, M.D. 1911; Horace S. Uhler, '94, Ph.D. 1905; Norton A. Kent, Ph.D. 1906; Frank L. Cooper, Ph.D. 1907; Otho Dascombe, M.D. 1905; Harold R. Webb, M.D. 1906; Joseph Chandler, Ph.D. 1912; Lyman C. Newell, Ph.D. 1895; James F. Norris, '92, Ph.D. 1895; Jeffrey R. Brackett, Ph.D. 1889; Davis R. Dewey, Ph.D. 1866; and Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902.

THE VIRGINIA BRANCH ASSOCIATION

The eleventh annual reunion and banquet of the Virginia chapter of the Johns Hopkins alumni was held at the University Club, Richmond, February 23, 1917. R. E. Loving, Ph.D. 1905, of the physics department of Richmond College, presided. W. A. Harris, Ph.D. 1892, pronounced the invocation. After a sumptuous repast served most commendably by the new club in its first endeavor of this kind, the president spoke most inspiringly about the chapter and the influence it could exert for the continuation of the present progressive era at Hopkins. He recommended that a change be made in the place of meeting so that alumni in other sections of the State could have the privilege of attending them.

The principal speaker of the evening was Dr. Murray P. Brush, dean of the collegiate faculty of the University. He gave "inside information" about what was being done by the faculty, the changes in that body, the advantages of Homewood, the organization of the school of preventive medicine, the military training being given the undergraduates, the recently endowed tuberculosis work, and other endowments. His hearers were encouraged in their pride and belief in the growth for good and usefulness of their Alma Mater.

The next speaker was Mr. Wyndham Meredith, an in-

vited guest, who, as president, is very much interested in the University Club and the good it can be to college men.

A committee consisting of H. R. McIlwaine, Ph. D. 1893, and Robert S. Preston recommended Lynchburg as the next place of meeting and on their nomination the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President, Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, University of Virginia;

Vice President, Dr. J. Leslie Hall, Ph.D. 1892, Williamsburg, Virginia;

Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907; Lynchburg, Virginia.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

Book Reviews

The Virginia Committee System and the American Revolution by James Miller Leake, Ph.D. 1914, is the first number of the thirty-fifth series of the Johns Hopkins University *Studies in Historical and Political Science*, pp. IX+ 157. It is an important and sound piece of historical investigation, throwing light on some points in colonial history which are apt to remain in the shadow. The monograph shows wide and careful reading and is agreeably written. The chief criticisms to be made upon the work are that it is not always well arranged (e.g., pages 22 to 24 seem to be out of place), it is somewhat repetitious (e.g., discussion of the committee appointed in 1759 to correspond with the agent in London on pages 71 and 72 is largely repeated on pages 89 and 90) and it contains certain digressions not immediately germane to its subject (e.g. the qualifications for voters for members of the House of Burgesses on pages 80 to 84). The usual bibliography and index are included.

The author begins with a valuable treatment of the Committee of the House of Burgesses, from the very beginning to the Declaration of Independence, explaining its functions, giving the date of each committee's first appearance and showing how the numbers of committeemen varied from year to year. A statement of the numerical increase of the membership of the House, from time to time, discloses the ratio of the membership in each committee to that of the whole body. The importance and activity of these standing committees and the seriousness with which they undertook their work are well shown. The history of the committees is well worth studying, since our legislative assemblies have come to have their action so largely moulded by that of these committees. The second chapter treats of the Committee of Correspondence in Virginia, appointed in 1773 and famous in American history. This committee is claimed by the author, with some probability, to be the successor of a committee of the House of Burgesses appointed in 1759 and lapsing in 1772, which corresponded with the colonial agent in England. Dr. Leake shows that some members of the later committee had served conspicuously on the former one and

follows the history of their earlier committees at some length. He makes an elaborate comparison of the two committees, but does not conclusively prove the descent of one from the other. The Committee spirit was in the air while the Stamp Act Congress had shown the way and proven the usefulness of inter-colonial communication. The last chapter contains a statement of the relation of the Committee of Correspondence and the First Continental Congress and furnishes a brief but useful account of the Committees of Correspondence appointed by the other colonies, as well as of the Virginia Conventions which succeeded to the House of Burgesses after Lord Dunmore, the last royal governor, dissolved that body. The first Continental Congress was the creation of the intercolonial Committees of Correspondence for the establishment of which Virginia deserves all the renown which she has received, and at this point in American history the monograph closes. Another monograph is promised on the County Committees of Observation and will be awaited by historical students with eager interest.

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

The first edition of the *Annual Chemical Directory of the United States*, edited by Associate Professor Lovelace, appeared in March, 1917.

Several articles by Professor E. E. Reid have recently appeared in *The Journal of the American Chemical Society*. There was one in January on the identification of acids; one in February on the identification of phenols; and one in April by Professor Reid and J. A. Lyman, on the identification of acids.

Professor Magoffin has an illustrated article entitled "Luigi Rossini, Engraver" in the April number of *Art and Archaeology*, of which he is associate editor. He also has several reviews in the *American Journal of Philology*, in *Art and Archaeology*, and in the *American Historical Review*. He has in his charge the department of "Current Notes and News" in *Art and Archaeology*, and annual reports in the *American Journal of Philology*, of the "Revue de Philologie."

Dr. Blake published two papers in the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Vol. XXXIII, No. 2, January 1917, on "The Interrogative Particle *a* in Hebrew," and "The Dual Ending—*aim* in the Hebrew Multiplicative Numerals," pp. 146–149. Dr. Blake's article on "The Tagalog Verb" (which contains a concise statement of the essential features of the verb of the chief language

of the Philippine Islands, spoken in Manila and the middle part of the island of Luzon, appeared in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. XXXVI, 1917, pp. 396–414.

In recent numbers of the *Classical Weekly*, Professor David M. Robinson has published reviews of Wolfson, "Ancient Civilization," of Jardé, "La Grèce Antique et la Vie Grecque;" and in the number of March 5, 1917, he published an article on "Modern Versions of the Harmodius Hymn." In the *Bulletin of the College Art Association* he published an abstract of a paper on the "College Museum of Reproductions." In *Art and Archaeology*, he has recently published reviews of Droop, "Archaeological Excavations;" "Greek and Roman Mythology" by W. S. Fox, a doctor of philosophy of the department of archaeology, now teaching at Princeton; of Miss Seachrest, "Greek Photoplays;" of Barstoe, "Famous Sculpture;" of Watts, "The Renaissance of the Greek Ideal;" of Miss Rider, "The Greek House." In *Art and Archaeology* for March he published an account of the Rockefeller Venus, showing that it is improperly attributed to Praxiteles, and in the number for April, he published an article with eighteen illustrations on "Reproductions of Classical Art," and he also gave an account of the Cervantes Monument in Golden Gate Park. In the May number, he published an illustrated account of The Pollaiuolo Madonna recently acquired by Martin A. Ryerson, and of "The Theft of a Greek Head."

An article "On Some Conditions of Progress in Philosophical Inquiry" by Professor A. O. Lovejoy, appears in the *Philosophical Review* for March, 1917.

Several Hopkins men were among the contributors to *Modern Language Notes* for April, 1917. Professor Collitz had an article entitled "Zu dem mhd. kurzen Präterita 'gie,' 'fie,' 'lie;' Professor Kurrelmeyer contributed a short article on "English Translations of Wieland." Samuel C. Chew, '09, Ph.D. 1913, reviewed the *Life and Letters* of Theodore Watts-Dunton by Thomas Hake and Arthur Compton-Rickett as well as Watts-Dunton's *Old Familiar Faces* and his *Poetry and Renascence of Wonder*. Dr. Chew also contributed a letter to the correspondence section, as did L. M. Hollander, Ph.D. 1905.

Professor Kirby Flower Smith wrote a review of Dr. Mary Rebecca Thayer's dissertation, *The Influence of Horace on the Chief English Poets of the Nineteenth Century*, in the *Modern Language Notes*, Vol. XXXII, pp. 240–242. He also has published reviews of E. Cocchia, *Romanzo a realtá nella vita di Lucio Apuleio*, Concetto Marchesi, *Apulei Platonici Madau-*

rensis de magia liber, and of H. E. Butler and A. S. Owen, *Apulei Apologia with introduction and commentary*, in the *American Journal of Philology*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2. In the same number he gave a report of the Rivista di Filologia, XLIV, fascicolo I–II.

"Modifying Factors and Multiple Allelomorphs in Relation to the Results of Selection" is the title of an article by Professor Herbert S. Jennings in the *American Naturalist* for May, 1917.

ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS

Under the title "The Rockefeller Venus," Allan Marquand, Ph.D. 1880, discusses in *Art and Archaeology* for May the attribution of this well known marble to Praxiteles by Mr. Charles deKay. Dr. Marquand closes his contribution to this interesting controversy with the expression of his opinion that the statue in question is the work of a Florentine sculptor of some period later than 1677.

"The Democratic Suspicion of Education" is the title of an article by Joseph Jastrow, Ph.D. 1886, in the *Educational Review* for May, 1917. Under the title of "The Psycho-Analyzed Self," Dr. Jastrow reviewed in the *Dial* for May 3, C. C. Jung's recent book on *Analytical Psychology*.

"False Premises in the Educational Argument" is the title of an article by Leonard M. Passano, '89, in *School and Society* for March 1, 1917.

"Mysticism in the French Church," by W. L. Bevan, '86, appears in the *Constructive Quarterly* for March, 1917.

Herbert W. Magoun, Ph.D. 1890, has an article in two parts in the January and April numbers of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, entitled "A Lacuna in Scholarship." Dr. Magoun's contention is that "Scholars have stopped talking about getting exact results. What they do talk about is getting some theory accepted."

Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., Ph.D. 1892, published in the *Nation* for April 19, a memorial sketch of the late John G. Johnson, a Philadelphia corporation lawyer of national reputation, who was also widely known as a connoisseur and collector of paintings.

Charles Keyes, Ph.D. 1892, has an article in *The Scientific Monthly* for April, 1917, entitled "Lost Mountains of the Prairies." This contribution, which is illustrated, deals with the geological and topographical features of that area called the "Height of Land" which lies about the point where meet the prairie states of Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota.

"Two Conceptions of the Freedom of the Seas" is the caption of an article by Jesse S. Reeves, Ph.D. 1894, in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1917.

William Starr Myers, Ph.D. 1900, has edited and published through the Princeton University Press, *The Mexican War Diary of George B. McClellan.*

A German-English Dictionary by Austin M. Patterson, Ph.D. 1900, has recently been published by John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York.

Among the recent publications of James Routh, '00, Ph.D. 1905, associate professor of English at Tulane University of Louisiana, is a book, *The Rise of Classical English Criticism,* which consists of journal articles reprinted, with additions, from the *Englische Studien* in Germany and the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* in this country. More recent short articles by Dr. Routh are: "What is a Novel," Chicago *Dial;* "Grading English Composition" and "Three Rules for the Comma," both in the *English Journal;* "Rhetoric in the Graduate School," in the *South Atlantic Quarterly;* and two articles on Louisiana Dialects in the *Dialect Notes* of the American Dialect Society.

In the January-March number of the *Unpopular Review,* Jesse Lee Bennett, '04, has an article entitled "The Conservation of Capacity."

Principles of American State Administration by John Mabry Mathews, '06, Ph.D. 1909, is on one of the recent lists of D. Appleton and Company, New York.

D. A. McCabe, Ph.D. 1909, has a report in the *American Economic Review* for March on "Arbitration Awards under the Erdman and Newlands Acts."

In the March issue of the *American Economic Review,* Frank T. Stockton, Ph.D. 1911, reviews the *"Report of the Indiana Special Commission on Taxation, 1916.*

E. H. Sehrt, '11, Ph.D. 1915, has just issued through the Johns Hopkins Press as No. 8 of *Hesperia* a work entitled *Zur Geschichte der westgermanischen Konjunktion 'und.'*

Lindsay Rogers, '12, Ph.D. 1915, has an article in the *Contemporary Review* for April, 1917, entitled "President Wilson's Pan-American Policy."

ALUMNI NOTES

Collegiate Department

1896. A. C. Binswanger, *Class Secretary*

St. George L. Sioussat, Ph.D. 1899, has resigned his position as professor of history at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and has been appointed to the Littlefield professorship of American history in Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Dr. Sioussat was elected president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at its tenth annual meeting, held in Chicago, April 26-28, 1917.

Thomas S. Adams is professor of political economy in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

At the annual alumni banquet, held at the Emerson Hotel, February 22, 1916, the class vied with the other classes in going on record to assist the University in obtaining the necessary funds to make good the depletion of capital which had been drawn upon to meet the increased expenses of the University, due to its removal to Homewood. Numerous responses have been received by the secretary and the class members have pledged themselves to the Homewood Fund in sums ranging from $25 to $50 per annum, for a period of three years. The first alumnus to originate the idea of assisting the University to such extent that it would not be necessary for it to make future demands upon its alumni, or its friends was St. George Leakin Sioussat, '96, Ph.D. 1899. Members of the class who have already subscribed to the fund, and who are energetically pushing the campaign, are: Martin C. Schwaab, Chicago; St. George L. Sioussat, Vanderbilt University, Nashville; Robert Lacy Dunkirk, New York; John W. R. Sumwalt, Pittsburgh; L. F. Schmeckebier, Department of the Interior, Washington; Dr. A. Raymond Stevens, New York; Chas. E. Caspari, College of Pharmacy, St. Louis; Thomas S. Adams, Yale University; William D. Lilly, A. C. Binswanger, C. Bernard Torsch, J. Eustace Shaw, Malcolm W. Hill, Baltimore; Cornelius Beatty, Providence, Rhode Island.

1901. John Philip Hill, *Class Secretary*

Nathan Winslow, as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, was the first physician in Baltimore to be called out when the punitive expedition

was sent into Mexico last summer. He left Baltimore on July 6 for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and was assigned to Field Hospital Number 3, with Major General Pershing's command. Since the withdrawal of General Pershing's command, Dr. Winslow has been stationed at Shafter, Texas, with the 34th Infantry. He holds the rank of First Lieutenant in the Medical Section of the Officers Reserve Corps.

Alexander Van R. Schermerhorn has for the past eighteen months been living in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, where he is manager of the insurance and purchasing department of The Alberta Farmers' Coöperative Elevator Company, Limited. In a recent letter to the secretary of the class of 1900, Mr. Van R. Schermerhorn remarks upon the noble way in which Canada has responded to the call for men in the great world crisis. It is a matter of some interest also to note from this letter that a large portion of the supply of wheat for the Allies has been furnished by the Province of Alberta, which had a wonderful wheat crop last fall where crops throughout the rest of this section of Canada were generally a failure. He states further that the prospects for a large crop of wheat during the coming season are excellent.

Arthur Wright is practicing law in New York City, where he has been engaged in specializing in the law of patents, trade-mark and copyrights for ten years. He is a member of the firm of Prindle, Wright & Small, with offices at 111 Broadway. Mr. Wright has been the treasurer of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association in New York and New Jersey for the past six years.

James Routh, Ph.D. 1905, associate professor of English at Tulane University of Louisiana, was married during the latter part of May to Miss Florence Fischer of New Orleans. Dr. Routh is district secretary for the Eastern Gulf States of the American Dialect Society.

1903. R. CURZON HOFFMAN, *Class Secretary*

Francis N. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter in March, 1917.

1907. WALLIS GIFFEN, *Class Secretary*

Hugh Jenkins Hazlehurst, until recently engaged in business in Detroit, Michigan, returned to Baltimore the latter part of April, and is now established in this city and engaged in the automobile business.

1910. GEORGE ROSS VEAZEY, *Class Secretary*

Benjamin Franklin Wallis, Ph.D. 1915, assistant professor of geology at Lehigh University, sailed on March 3 for Costa Rica where he will undertake an

investigation of oil lands. He will be one of a party of fifteen geologists.

1911. J. REANEY WOLFE, *Class Secretary*

Lieutenant Calvin H. Goddard, and Mrs. Goddard, of Washington, are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter. She has received the name of Eliza Cunningham.

James Reaney Wolfe was married on April 10 to Miss Nannie Louise Gail, daughter of Mrs. George William Gail of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed at Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. William M. Dame.

1912. DONALD K. BELT, *Class Secretary*

George P. Thomas, 3rd was married on April 18 to Miss Elizabeth Randolph Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Turner of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, by the Rev. Edwin Barnes Niver, the rector, and the Rt. Rev. John G. Murray, Bishop of Maryland.

Frederick Collins Lee was married on April 11 to Miss Adelaide Tracy Woodcock, daughter of the late William Palmer Woodcock and Mrs. Woodcock of Spencer, Iowa.

James W. Easter was married on April 21 to Miss Anita Tinges, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Albert Howard Tinges of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed at Mt. Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore.

D. K. Schultz was married April 18 to Miss Rose Tyler, of Baltimore.

D. K. Belt will be married in June to Miss Grace Powder, of Baltimore.

The booklet, *Student Life at Johns Hopkins University*, published by the Class of 1912, is now ready for distribution, and any alumni who have friends at preparatory schools who might be interested in going to Hopkins, may secure copies from the secretary of the Class of 1912.

GRADUATE DEPARTMENT

In his gubernatorial message to the General Assembly of Arkansas, Charles H. Brough, Ph.D. 1898, advocates among others, the following radical changes in the existing methods of state government: a reasonable limitation on local legislation where general laws suffice; the necessity to remove the ironclad provisions of the old constitution with reference to taxes; provision for internal improvements; a graduated land tax; woman suffrage; adequate salaries in the legislature; extending

the terms of state officers and making them ineligible to succeed themselves.

Y. B. Mirza, M.A. 1914, has recently become associated with the Equitable Trust Company of Baltimore.

J. H. Sachs, Ph.D. 1916, who has been research assistant to Professor Remsen for a year, has accepted a position with the Du Pont Powder Company at Wilmington, Delaware.

V. B. Sease, Fellow, 1916–1917, will receive his degree in June of this year and go directly to the Du Pont Powder Company.

MEDICAL ALUMNI NOTES

1899. H. WARREN BUCKLER, *Class Secretary*

Joseph Erlanger is a memberof the committee for physiology of the National Research Council.

1911. ARTHUR L. BLOOMFIELD, *Class Secretary*

The engagement of Francis R. Crawford to Miss M. Paxton Moffit of Soochow, China, was announced on April 7. Dr. Crawford is chief surgeon in the hospital at Kiangyin, China.

1912. ALLAN M. CHESNEY, *Class Secretary*

Oswald S. Lowsley, formerly assistant to Dr. Hugh M. Young at the University, is to be the director of the great urological clinic, in New York, provided for in the will of the late James Buchanan Brady. The clinic, which will be one of the most complete of its kind, is to be established as part of the New York Hospital. Mr. Brady specified in his will that Dr. Lowsley should be the director of the clinic.

The engagement of Maurice C. Pincoffs, Jr., to Miss Katherine Brune Randall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard Randall was announced on May 18, 1917.

1913. LAWRENCE T. POST, *Class Secretary*

W. H. Olmstead is working in New York in the Metabolism Ward at the Bellevue Hospital.

1916. JOHN G. LONG, *Class Secretary*

The engagement of J. Earle Moore to Miss Grace Douglas Barclay, daughter of Mrs. De Lancey H. Barclay of Baltimore has recently been announced.

Class of 1917

A partial list of the appointments received by the members of the class upon graduation follows:

Anderson, James Kerr, interne, Minneapolis City Hospital, Minnesota.

Baird, John Herman, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Banks, Horace McMurran, physician, Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

Blake, William Campbell, interne, Post-Graduate Hospital, New York.

Blanchard, Irene M., interne, Minneapolis City Hospital, Minnesota.

Brady, Leo, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Briggs, Rowland Sill, interne, City Hospital, Bay View

Brosius, William Lewis, Jr., resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Brown, G. Bedford, Jr., externe in laryngology, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Bullard, Hugh Max, interne, Brooklyn City Hospital, New York.

Callander, Curle Latimer, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Carroll, Alice Berry, assistant in medicine, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Carter, John Meynard, interne, Harper Hospital, Detroit, Michigan.

Clark, George Arthur, interne, Roosevelt Hospital, New York.

Clark, Hallie Marguerite, interne, Hospital for Women of Maryland, Baltimore.

Davidson, Herman Porter, interne, New Haven Hospital, Conneticut.

Doege, Karl Herman, interne, City Hospital, Bay View.

Doub, Howard Philip, externe in roentgenology, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Fear, Raymond Durstan, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Fowle, Hubert William, interne, City Hospital, Bay View.

Frishman, Morris, interne, West Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh.

Gailey, Herman Anderson, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Gamble, Thomas Owen, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Gay, Leslie Newton, interne, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Groover, Gordan Lewis, Jr., interne, City Hospital, Bay View.

Guy, Ruth Alline, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Hardy, Geo. Edw. Webb, Jr. resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Henry, George Wm., Interne, Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Hoffman, Robert Val, interne, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan.

Hohman, Leslie Benjamin, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Howard, Sarah Ernestine, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Jackson, Waddie Pennington, interne, Panama Hospital, Canal Zone.

Jacobs, Louis Llewellyn, interne, Hebrew Hospital, Baltimore.

Janney, John Hall, Jr., interne, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston.

Ketzky, Joseph W., externe in medicine, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

King, Merle William, interne, Hospital for Women of Maryland, Baltimore.

Kolls, Alfred C., assistant in pharmacology, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Linden, Harry, interne, Hebrew Hospital, Baltimore.

Linthicum, Fred. Hamilton, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

McCartney, Jas. Shearer, Jr. interne, St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh.

McGauley, Fred. Francis, pathological department, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

McMeen, Claude Vincent, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

McNeal, Morley Daniel, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Mann, Hubert Melville, interne, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.

Marshall, Eli Kennerly, Jr. associate professor of pharmacology, Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Merritt, Katharine Krom, interne, Children's Hospital, San Francisco.

Micklethwaite, Gilbert Richard, interne, Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore.

Miller, Frederick A., interne, New Haven Hospital, Connecticut.

Moise, Theodore Sidney, Jr., resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Nicholson, Hubert Maurice, interne, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Novak, Edward, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Pulford, DeLos Schuyler, Jr., interne, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan.

Rice, John L., International Public Health Service.

Riggin, Irl Cephas, interne, U. S. Soldiers' Home Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Sanger, Bertram Julian, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Schultz, Edwin William, interne, U. S. Soldiers' Home Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Sharp, Robert G., Boston Free Dispensary, Boston.

Shearer, Joseph Pardoe, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Sherrill, James Winn, resident house officer, H. A. Kelly Hospital, Baltimore.

Shipton, George Marsden, interne, Roosevelt Hospital, New York.

Smith, Eben Elliott, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Sosman, Merrill Clary, interne, U. S. Soldiers' Home Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Staehle, Richard Henry, interne, Newark City Hospital, New Jersey.

Stafford, Frank Wm. John, physician, Smith Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Sturgis, Cyrus Cressy, interne, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston.

Tibbetts, Mark Hopkins, interne, Convalescent Home, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Tillett, William Smith, interne, City Hospital, Bay View.

Tyler, Margaret, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Van Norstrand, Hobart Sanford, resident house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Watson, Isabel Mary, interne, New York State Hospital for X-Ray, Brooklyn, N. Y.

White, John Bonar, interne, New York Post-Graduate Hospital, New York.

Wilkinson, Geo. Richard, interne, Hospital for Women of Maryland, Baltimore.

Worthington, Frank Dallam, interne, Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore.

Wright, Mary, interne, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The wedding of Nathaniel E. Griffin, '94, son of former Dean Edward H. Griffin, to Miss Anne McLean, daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas Chalmers McLean, U. S. N. took place on June 5, at Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore.

S. Wallace Murkland, '05, was married during the last week of May to Miss Dorothy Winston Ridgely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ridgely of Chicago.

The engagement of Clyde G. Guthrie, M.D. '07, to Miss Isabel Berry Hill of East Orange, New Jersey, was recently announced.

Allan M. Chesney, '08, M.D. 1912, was married during the latter part of May to Miss Cora Chambers, daughter of the late Dr. John W. Chambers, and Mrs. Chambers of Baltimore.

The engagement of James R. Manning '11, to Miss Miriam S. Donaldson, daughter of the late Mr. John J. Donaldson and Mrs. Donaldson of Baltimore was announced on June 5. The marriage was solemnized a few days later and Lieutenant Manning left immediately for France with the first contingent of United States regulars.

Robert W. Johnson, Jr., M.D. '17, was married to Miss Rose Stanley Haxall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Triplett Haxall of Baltimore on June 5.

W. T. Thom, Jr., who was fellow during the past year in Geology and who received his degree in June has been appointed first assistant of a committee on fuel resources of the United States organized by the United States Geological Survey to furnish information to the National Defense Council.

NECROLOGY

HERBERT WILLIAM CONN, PH.D.

1884

The recent death from heart disease of Herbert William Conn, Ph.D. 1884, professor of biology, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut and director of the State Board of Health Laboratory, removes from a career of great and useful activity one of the early graduates of Johns Hopkins University—a man well known both for his long services both as a teacher and a writer and for his prominence in bacteriology as applied to health problems of dairy and household.

Born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts January 10, 1859, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts at Boston University in 1881 and of Master of Arts the following year, Conn was attracted by his interests in biology to the famous new school of "biology" established by Martin in the Johns Hopkins University and there was drawn into the vortex of evolutionary investigations and discussions stimulated by Professor Brooks and dependent upon the new discoveries being made each summer by members of the marine laboratory so successfully conducted on the Chesapeake Bay and on the coast of North Carolina. As an intimate member of the household of Professor Brooks and an active contributor to journal club discussions, Conn was active in that working over of Darwin's theories that led to the publication of Brooks' amendment of the selection theory, and as lieutenant, his direction of the marine laboratory was of much importance to the others then at work in marine research. For his embryological work Conn was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy by the University in 1884 while for a year he had already been acting as assistant and conducting work in mammalian anatomy for which he had prepared himself by a very brief but intensive dissection of the rat after returning from the summer's work (specialization at that time being so little advanced that general principles and detailed knowledge of some one group of animals sufficed to fit a man to conduct instruction in any other).

Though his interests were in the speculative sides of biology and especially in animal morphology so that his career would easily have been that of a promoter of these studies by research in marine embryology, circumstances led to his career being largely in the field of bacteriology, as far as research was concerned, though his interest in the wide applications of evo-

lutionary thought ever occupied much of his time as a writer.

Appointed instructor in biology at Wesleyan University in 1884 and associate professor in 1886 he was made full professor in 1889 (having also been lecturer at Trinity College in 1887–1889); he continued throughout a most potent factor in the college life as well as in the religious and social activities of the community.

Only gradually did his interests in marine life give way to more complete absorption in the research of the state investigations of bacteria.

From 1889 to 1897 he was director of the Cold Spring Laboratory in Long Island that has done so much to advance concrete knowledge of some aspects of marine life and to spread the knowledge of it amongst teachers. He was also director of the zoölogical classes on Marthas Vineyard in 1886.

On the other hand, as bacteriologist at Storr's Experiment Station of the Connecticut Agricultural College in 1890 and lecturer in dairy bacteriology in the two following years he entered upon that line of specialization in which most of his original contributions to fact were to be made.

Of much importance to the progress of undergraduate instruction in biology has been his well known text book that so many college students find written to fit their needs.

His essays and contributions to the evolution theory have appeared as a series of volumes: *Evolution of To-Day*, Putnams, 1886; *The Method of Evolution*, Putnams, 1900; and *Social Heredity and Social Evolution, the Other Side of Eugenics*, Abingdon Press, 1914.

Along with Conn's contributions to the advancement of concrete knowledge of bacteria as bearing upon the proper understanding of problems of health arising from the use of dairy products, special mention should be made of the practical value of his text book; *Practical Dairy Bacteriology*, Orange Judd, 1914, with its clear presentation of the subjects to be learned and its value as practical guide.

In his death the biological laboratory of the University loses one of its well known pioneers.

E. A. ANDREWS.

CLIFFORD A. WELLS, '14

Word was received from Montreal during the early part of May that Clifford A. Wells, who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University in 1914, had been killed in action while serving on the French front.

The following excerpt from the *News Letter* is of interest.

"Wells was a Canadian by birth and entered Hopkins while a resident in this city with his stepfather, Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, from whom the news of his death was received. He

had finished his undergraduate course at Hopkins and was pursuing graduate work when the war broke out. Upon the first call for men he returned to Canada and joined an infantry regiment there, with the rank of sergeant.

"Wells saw active service at Salonika and on the French front, and when last heard from had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

"While at Hopkins Wells won his "H" with the 'Varsity track team, and was twice captain of his class track squad, also taking a prominent part in other student activities. He was a member of the Pi Kappa Chi Fraternity."

JAMES GRANT FERGUSSON, M.D.

1914

Stanford University,
California
July 28, 1916.

The Registrar,
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to notify you of the death of James Grant Fergusson, M.D. 1914.

Dr. Fergusson took his undergraduate course at Stanford University. His home was at Ethiebeaton, near Broughty Ferry, Scotland. After graduation in medicine at Johns Hopkins, he received an appointment at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, but on the outbreak of the European War resigned and received a commission in the British Army Medical Service, being stationed at the Netley Base Hospital. Later he volunteered for active service and obtained a commission in the famous Black Watch Highland Scotch Infantry. He was wounded slightly a year ago, but returned to the front after a very brief rest in the hospital. He had very high ideals, and enlisted from a lofty sense of duty. He was "killed in action" on the western front, July 14th last.

(Signed) Yours very truly,

H. RUSHTON FAIRCLOUGH

(Ph.D., 1896, Johns Hopkins)

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